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MR. GIOLITTI GAINS LITTLE AID FROM ITALIAN ELECTION

Returns Show That Instead of National Bloc Increasing Majority, Roman Catholic Party and Socialists Gained Seats

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—As a compliment to Admiral Sims of the United States Navy, who is a passenger by the White Star steamer *Cedric*, due at Liverpool from New York, British destroyers will meet the liner of port tonight and escort her into the Mersey.

Admiral Sims, who remains on board over night, is visiting this country to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws at Cambridge University on May 31. Marshal Foch will also receive this honorary degree at the same time. Admiral Sims will be entertained to luncheon by the Pilgrims on May 26 at the Hotel Victoria.

DRY ENFORCEMENT GAINS IN NEW YORK

Much Liquor Has Been Seized, Many Arrests Made, and 75 Per Cent of Saloons Closed Since State Law Was Enacted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Liquor valued at \$12,000,000 has been confiscated by the police since the Mullan-Gage Prohibition Enforcement Act went into effect on April 4; 3817 persons have been arrested on charges of violation of the law, and about 75 per cent of the city's saloons have been put out of business, according to Richard E. Enright, Commissioner of Police. The Commissioner said that he expected the other 25 per cent of the saloons to close when their licenses expired in October.

Prohibition enforcement was considered lightly before the Mullan-Gage act was passed, owing to laxity in enforcing the Volstead act, he said, and that attitude had added to the difficulties of the police in enforcing it.

Vigilance Maintained

They will continue their rigorous enforcement of the law, including their practice of stopping and searching automobiles, in spite of the opinion that they have no right to do so, handed down by Charles D. Newton, Attorney-General. Court decisions only, not opinions, are considered binding, according to the commissioner.

Owing to failure to obtain sufficient funds to pay the salaries of federal enforcement agents, 123 of those operating in New York have been laid off, leaving but 33 to carry on the work. Thirty-one Brooklyn enforcement agents have been given a 40-days' "leave of absence" without pay.

From up-state comes the report that at least two-thirds of the bootleggers and rum runners have been driven out of their mountain strongholds in the Adirondacks by state troopers and the smuggling of liquor from Canada stopped on this route.

Many Cases to Be Heard

It is expected that when the Supreme Court begins its extraordinary session on June 6 it will have about 1700 liquor cases on its calendar. This crowded calendar is believed to be the result of police activities. Commissioner Enright reports that his department requires about \$20,000 a month to cover liquor enforcement expenses, a large part of which is believed to be devoted to the purchase of drinks by the officers in their search of evidence. Of 88 charges of violation of the Mullan-Gage law presented to the Kings County grand jury on Saturday, but eight indictments were handed down.

Manufacturers of toilet articles and perfumes are urging that in any amendment to the Volstead act denatured alcohol be retained on the tax free list. Perfumers have adopted a new formula for denaturing alcohol, which they hope the prohibition department in Washington will approve.

ORGY OF SPENDING SAID TO BE OVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, "The orgy of spending which followed on the heels of the war is over," declares John J. Pulley, president of the Savings Banks Association, "and the people are settling down to their pre-war ways. Time and again we have been called a nation of spenders, but I believe that the time is near at hand when Americans will evolve a new idea of thrift. The various thrift movements which have been launched in the last year are having their effect. This is indicated by the increases in savings banks deposits in the face of the so-called financial depression."

"The withdrawals from a few of the savings banks in the industrial sections of the State are to be expected. But think what conditions would be in the homes of the unemployed if they had not saved when they were enjoying war-time prosperity."

The former price of crude oil was \$1.35 to \$2.70, depending upon the distance from the oil fields at which the sale was made. The new San Francisco price is \$3 per barrel. Gasoline was cut 2 cents a gallon, making the new San Francisco price 26 cents.

CRUDE OIL LOWER IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The drop of 25 cents per barrel for crude oil in this State, as announced by the oil companies, will result in further hearings on gas rate cases before the State Railroad Commission, as increases had been granted largely on the showing by the gas corporations that the high price paid for crude oil was the basis for their demands for an increase.

A raise in the rate of gas in San Francisco from \$1.05 to \$1.13 per 1000 feet brought forth a protest from the Assistant City Attorney, John J. Daley, in a letter to the Railroad Commission, in which he stated that he believes the reduction in the price of fuel oil will mean a saving to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company of approximately \$600,000, and therefore not only will they not need an increase in rates, but there could be a reduction.

Despite the so-called financial depression the small savers of New York State put into the savings banks \$41,557,796 more than they withdrew during the first three months of 1921, according to figures issued by the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York.

BRITAIN PAYS HONOR TO ADMIRAL SIMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—As a compliment to Admiral Sims of the United States Navy, who is a passenger by the White Star steamer *Cedric*, due at Liverpool from New York, British destroyers will meet the liner of port tonight and escort her into the Mersey.

BRITISH NOTE TO FRANCE ON SILESIA

Memorandum by Lord Curzon on Events in Upper Silesia Understood to Criticize the French Troops in Disputed Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A memorandum by Lord Curzon on the events of Upper Silesia has been received in Paris. Its contents have not yet been published, some reticence being shown. The document, however, is understood to be critical of the attitude of the French troops in the disputed districts.

NEWS SUMMARY

Negotiations for a naval agreement between Great Britain and the United States, whereby the American Fleet will control the Pacific Ocean and the British Fleet the Atlantic, have reached a stage where papers providing for the transfer of the American warships to the Pacific await the signature of the Secretary of the Navy and the approval of the State Department. It is understood that eventual reduction of naval armaments is contemplated.

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Although John F. Kramer, Commissioner of Prohibition, apprehends that the heavy curtailment of the enforcement staff because of lack of funds will be a severe setback to enforcement of the dry laws, he nevertheless points out that it is still possible to control the supply of whisky by restricting the withdrawals from warehouses.

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Meanwhile enforcement in the several states is gaining ground. Under the New York law, recently passed, much has been accomplished in the way of confiscation of liquor, arrests for violations, and closing of saloons.

In New Jersey, brewers have been restricted special treatment by the tax assessors. The Connecticut enforcement bill has been passed by the House. In Illinois three breweries have been seized by internal revenue agents for making and selling beer in violation of the law.

p. 7

In spite of official efforts to effect a basis of settlement in the marine dispute, the marine unions in New York have voted to hold to their original demands and to accept no compromise involving a reduction in wages. Their action nullifies the success of the Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, in inducing the owners to modify their uncompromising attitude.

p. 10

Official archives dating back to January 1, 1924, about three years after the conquest of the Aztec capital which stood on the site of Mexico City, have been discovered in a walled-up basement under the municipal hall of the Mexican capital.

p. 2

This is "Disarmament Week." The Women's Committee for World Disarmament has organized 36 of the states by counties for the purpose of focusing on the Administration and Congress the disarmament sentiment of the country. The National League of Women Voters is cooperating with the committee.

p. 7

The work of the United States Patent Office is seriously handicapped by lack of funds, according to reports from Washington. With the lack of space, personnel and equipment, reports are delayed, and erroneous conclusions regarding patent rights have increased.

p. 10

Italian election results show that both the Roman Catholic and Socialist parties have retained much of their power, the former party having gained instead of losing seats. There is so little change, generally speaking, in the composition of the Chamber that in some quarters it is held that the dissolution of Parliament was hardly worth while. Some very skillful piloting will be needed and government must look to the support of the more moderate Socialists, who will be led by Mr. Turati.

p. 1

In London the belief is held that on the Upper Silesian question, Mr. Lloyd George has interpreted British opinion that Britain has been too long picking chestnuts out of the fire for France. There is little doubt that French officers in Upper Silesia were hand and glove with the Polish rebels, and gave neither warning nor help to the other Allies. Incidentally the Premier's free speaking to Poland and France has done much to reconcile his leadership dissidents in the Liberal Party.

p. 2

According to Berlin sources it would appear that the proclaimed readiness of Mr. Korfanty to withdraw the Polish insurgent troops from Upper Silesia is regarded as a bluff. His latest step has been to constitute a Cabinet, and a concentrated effort is being made to capture the towns in the industrial area like Katowice and Beuthen. Apparently Katowice is being blockaded by 20,000 insurgents. In spite of the seriousness of the Junkers, the German Government, however, is determined not to sanction the dispatch of troops.

p. 1

The German newspapers have widely commented on the noted speech at the Pilgrims Club of the American Ambassador, Colonel Harvey. One paper goes so far as to say that the young German Republic will warmly welcome America's support of the new lines on which clearly the British policy is now being directed.

p. 1

In official circles here the great oratorical duel between the allied powers continues to be followed with acute interest, but there is no departure from the reserve which has hitherto been displayed on the point by the newspapers.

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p. 1

ULSTER PREPARING TO HOLD ELECTIONS

Forecasts as to Results of Polling on Tuesday Are Now Confined Almost Entirely to the Size of the Unionist Majority

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Saturday)—The electoral campaign for the new North Ireland Parliament is now all but complete, and little remains but the actual polling. It has been a dull contest with scarcely a flash of wit or picturesqueness incident to enliven the rather dreary declamation of the various speakers. Public meetings have been confined almost entirely to the Unionist side. The Nationalists and Sinn Feiners have held few gatherings in the buildings in their own districts, and from a party viewpoint these have been satisfactory enough.

The party managers are confident that the full strength of the party will be manifested at the polling booths on May 24. But they have made little attempt to appeal for the support of the non-party man. That, no doubt, is to be attributed partly to the fact that the non-party men in Ulster are a negligible quantity, and partly because they do not want to precipitate disturbances by attempting to "demonstrate" in Unionist quarters. The Ulster Unionist does not tolerate anything like poaching on what he considers his preserves.

The attempt to hold a Socialist demonstration in the historic Ulster Hall was frustrated by a crowd of Unionist shipyard workers, who simply took possession of the building.

There was no disturbance because the Socialists deemed discretion the better part, and declined to attempt to address the gathering.

Former Service Men Active

The other hand, Unionist former service men and others have paraded with bands playing and banners flying, and sometimes they have come perilously near the Nationalist quarters.

They have been accompanied by strong forces of armed police in Crossley motors and military in armored cars, bristling with machine guns and rifles—a very necessary precaution in the excited state of public feeling in Belfast—and the measures have prevented any very serious breach of the peace.

One former service men's demonstration was attacked by crowds, armed with stones and revolvers, and one man was killed and one seriously wounded, but the police and military soon restored order.

It is feared that polling day may see a repetition of incidents like these, but the authorities are making every possible preparation to cope with any trouble.

Speculation regarding the elections is now confined almost entirely to the size of the majority which Sir James Craig will receive.

Blank Checks for Unionists

After consultation with the principal agents of all sides, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed there is no reason to vary the estimate he made some months ago, that the Unionists will secure 32 or 34 of the 62 seats, giving them a majority of from 12 to 16 in the new House of Commons. It will be a solid majority with an absolutely blank check from the electors to do whatever it may think proper on every subject but one. It must oppose by every means in its power the placing of the six northeastern counties under an All-Ireland Parliament sitting in Dublin.

The House of Commons to be elected on Tuesday next is to meet on June 7.

It will proceed to elect a Speaker who, after he has taken oath, will swear in the elected members—or such of them as present themselves for the purpose.

The Nationalists and Sinn Feiners are pledged to abstain.

The House is then charged with the duty of electing the Senate. This body is to consist of 26 members, 24 elected by the lower house by a system of proportional representation, with the Lord Mayor of Belfast and the Mayor of Derry as ex-officio members.

The Senate, having thus been chosen, will meet and elect its own Speaker and each body will proceed to formulate standing orders to regulate the procedure in its own chamber.

Sir J. Craig as Premier

Meanwhile Sir James Craig, as leader of the principal party in Parliament, will be asked to form a government. He informed representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he will himself accept the position of Premier, and that he proposes to form a cabinet of six ministers—Finance, Education, Commerce, Agriculture, Labor and Home affairs.

Between these six departments will be allocated the duties of the 40 odd "boards," which now govern the whole of Ireland from Dublin.

The ministry, having been formed, will draw up its program for the first session and all will be in readiness for the state opening of the legislature.

As The Christian Science Monitor was able to announce some weeks ago, this ceremony is fixed to take place on June 21 and unless some totally unforeseen obstacle arises will be graced by the presence of the King and Queen.

The Lord Lieutenant will also be present, and the Premiers and other

representatives of the great overseas dominions, who will at that time be in London attending the imperial conference, have been invited to be present at the advent of the youngest "dominion." It is known that the majority will accept.

At the ceremony the King will deliver a message of welcome to the new Parliament and will wish it success in its labors, the Viceroy will read the King's speech, which is of course the program of the government, and the ordinary work of the session will be commenced.

As for the Southern Parliament, no contests having taken place, the 124 members nominated by Sinn Fein and the four Unionists nominated for Trinity College are considered as elected, but as the Sinn Feiners have declared their members will not take the oath of allegiance, under these circumstances no parliament will assemble under the Government of Ireland Act.

SITUATION ACUTE IN UPPER SILESIA

Far From Relaxing Grip Mr. Korfanty Is Now Besieging Two Important Towns—Offer to Withdraw Called Bluff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—The situation in Upper Silesia, which seemed easier during the past few days, has now become more serious.

Wojciech Korfanty's proclaimed readiness to withdraw his troops is now regarded as a bluff, intended to impress the entente; the fact being generally admitted that, far from relaxing his grip on Upper Silesia, the rebel leader's tyranny has increased.

His latest step has been to constitute a "cabinet" to assist him in governing the occupied area.

It seems clear that the Polish insurgents are now making a concerted effort to capture the towns situated in the industrial area, particularly Katowice and Beuthen. Once these towns are captured, the insurgents have some hope of compelling a resumption of the railway service, thereby being able to transport the vast stocks of coal which have been accumulating during the past three weeks, and also generally ending the state of economic stagnation into which the rebellion has plunged.

So far the rebels seem to be relying on a blockade, rather than the use of the army to compel the towns to surrender. It is estimated that a ring of about 20,000 insurgents now encircles Katowice, and that no foodstuffs are allowed to reach the city.

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the United States and realized that this was the only feasible course was also indicated in assurances to the effect that if Japan must make an issue over the Island of Yap, she must do so without the moral backing of her former associates around the council table in Paris.

Whether it be with regard to the reopening of decisions to which the United States demurred or to the necessary steps to "restore trade and commerce to a peace basis," Great Britain and the United States are practically at one, and the business advisers of both governments insist on the identity of interest.

Unity of Interest

This realization of essential unity of interest and almost of destiny is emphasized by the situation which confronts Great Britain as a result of the attitude taken by her dominions with regard to Japan and the renewal of the Anglo-American rapprochement.

Colonel Harvey, the new American Ambassador, has made a hit. Britishers are very fond of a clean-cut character which does not beat about the bush. The Ambassador has given the definite impress of a man, right at the start of his term. The President's decision that he should take part in the proceedings of the Supreme Council with regard to Upper Silesia is welcomed as evidence of cooperation in the pursuit of peace, which was never more than now felt to be in the highest British interest, as it is the highest common interest of the nations.

This week, which has seen British feeling flow strongly toward the United States, has been even more remarkable on account of its ebb from France. Mr. Lloyd George has been sorely tried for years and is unduly sensitive now to press criticism.

French journalists, essentially egotistic, have attacked him steadily. His statement on Wednesday was hardly required as a footnote to his very calculated speech of eight days ago, but he has interpreted British opinion, which is regrettably sensitive, as meaning that Britain has been too long picking chestnuts out of the fire for France. French critics only make matters worse by suggesting that there is a differentiation between Mr. Lloyd George's attitude and that of the British people.

Imperial Conference Awaited

With this situation, and the time for the approaching expiration of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, Washington will pay close heed to what takes place at the Imperial Conference to be shortly held in London.

The decisions taken, it is said, will mark the future course of the British Empire in its policy in the Pacific. The least that is expected here is a very considerable modification of the Japanese treaty—and there are certain elements that would not be at all surprised to see it abandoned, not out of hostility on the part of Great Britain to Japan but because of political exigencies inherent in the structure of the Empire. Can the mother country, it is asked, afford to overlook the dominion demand for a "white Pacific?"

Inquiry here has fully developed that any new policy in the Pacific Ocean does not aim at frustrating the legitimate aspiration of the Japanese Empire. It, however, would aim at safeguarding the waters of the Far East from any ambitious undertakings on the part of Japan. If the policy earnestly desired by powerful elements here and by no less powerful forces in Great Britain and the dominions prevails it means the establishment of the United States, acting in close cooperation with the British dominions, as the guardian of the western ocean.

The Dominions' Position

The dominions demand something like this; they do not propose, however, to contribute to a British navy sufficient to guarantee it. They have no fear of the United States, and are perfectly willing that the American fleet should be intrusted with the preservation of the world peace and freedom of the seas in this ocean. They are expected to ask the British Government why such a solution is not feasible and why it should not be carried out.

On the other hand, American naval opinion is almost unanimous that the Atlantic ocean from the frozen zones to the tip of Patagonia can be intrusted to the British fleet. With identical interests, and only seeking peaceful trade development and commerce extension, the two fleets could thus hold the two great highways of the world.

It is objected in some quarters that the Japanese might threaten a race with the United States for naval hegemony in the Pacific. Naval opinion, however, is unanimous that such a race would be impossible in the face of an Anglo-American understanding and that Tokyo would have no alternative but to yield and to agree to a cessation of her naval program if the matter were squarely put up to her at a conference of the three powers. On the present basis of strength the British Fleet could be withdrawn from the Pacific and still leave the United States twice as strong as Japan in these waters.

The aims outlined above are to a large extent contingent on what Britain does at the Imperial Conference. This is why the conference is fraught with such world importance.

PEONAGE IS CHARGED

ALBANY, Georgia—Sidney J. Catts, former governor of Florida, was arrested here on Saturday on a federal warrant from Florida charging peonage. His bond was fixed at \$2500 when he was arraigned before George White, United States Commissioner.

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BRITAIN IS DRAWN NEARER TO AMERICA

While British Feeling, It Is Said, Has Flowed Strongly Toward United States, It Has Ebb From France Because of Silesia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—While the stage is being set for a conference between the mine owners and men to end the coal strike, London, freed from coal smoke, has actually basked in the sunshine and politicians have felt the added glow of the Anglo-American rapprochement.

Colonel Harvey, the new American Ambassador, has made a hit. Britishers are very fond of a clean-cut character which does not beat about the bush. The Ambassador has given the "open shop campaign" of the National Association of Manufacturers a definite impress of a man, right at the start of his term. The President's decision that he should take part in the proceedings of the Supreme Council with regard to Upper Silesia is welcomed as evidence of cooperation in the pursuit of peace, which was never more than now felt to be in the highest British interest, as it is the highest common interest of the nations.

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Justice and Liberalism

British policy is justice and liberalism, and France misreads the present temper if she does not realize that Britain will not march on a policy of revanche against Germany. No tragic breakdown of the entente, however, need be anticipated. Incidentally, Mr. Lloyd George's free speaking to Poland and France has done more to reconcile dissidents in the Liberal Party to his leadership than many demagogic attacks on Labor extremists could have done.

No Sunday parley will take place at the seaside between Mr. Lloyd George and Aristide Briand this weekend, as the French Premier must first reply to the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, which was adjourned until Tuesday. Consequently, the date of the Supreme Council meeting to decide the partition of Upper Silesia is still indefinite.

Polish Rising Aided

There seems little doubt from the information available here that French officers in Upper Silesia have been hand in glove with the Polish rebels. For one thing they gave no warning of the impending rising and seemingly made no attempt to put it down when it occurred, although they are mainly responsible for maintaining order in the plebiscite area.

Even when the Italians were attacked, they received no support from the French nor did the latter give any assistance to the British and Italians in their subsequent attempt to maintain order. While the French lost three men, the Italians had between 30 and 40 killed, besides several wounded.

The chauvinists, who are intent on breaking up Germany, would have seized on an advance of Germans into Upper Silesia as an excuse for an immediate occupation of the Ruhr Valley and Mr. Lloyd George's speech was directed to prevent this final catastrophe to the recovery of Europe.

COST OF GOVERNMENT SEVERELY CRITICIZED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Passage of the deficiency appropriation bill, carrying \$100,000,000, will bring the total cost of government for the fiscal year ending next June 30, to \$6,000,000,000. J. F. Byrnes (D), Representative from South Carolina, a Democratic member of the Appropriations Committee, declared in the House on Saturday.

He charged that Republicans, "in order to make a pretense of economy," refused in many instances to make direct appropriations, but appropriated unexpended balances, "and in other ways provided for expenditure of funds, even though the amounts did not appear in the table of appropriations."

"Notwithstanding the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury recently called the attention of the Congress to these indirect appropriations as being a fruitful source of extravagance," he said, "the pending deficiency appropriation bill authorizes more indirect appropriations than has any previous bill since the Congress embarked upon this system of

covering appropriations two years ago. This system is certain to result in extravagance and it will make it impossible for the people of this country to know what this government is costing them."

LABOR PLANNING TO INCREASE POWER

Intensive Campaign in United States Announced—Defeat of "Open Shop" Movement by Employers Is Now Claimed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Administration leaders in the House of Representatives, acting on advice from the White House, are prepared to press for consideration of the peace resolution this week.

The differences between the House and the Senate over the form the peace resolution should take will be discussed at conferences which Stephen G. Porter (R), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, intends to hold with Republican members of the committee, beginning today. It is the hope of Administration leaders that the peace resolution may be reached by Friday, or that the situation may be so advanced as to permit consideration the first thing next week.

Chairman Porter is not at all satisfied with the Knox resolution, repealing as it does the declaration of war with Germany, and in this stand, it is understood, he has the support of President Harding. The President, however, is keeping "hands off," having already informed the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee that he regards the framing of the peace resolution a matter for the legislative branch.

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"If plans for its adoption are wisely introduced, industrial representation should become the most approved method of dealing with labor. Such plans could be inaugurated where members of labor organizations as well as independent workers are employed."

"Having failed by coercive tactics to force autocracy in industry upon the workers, the National Association of Manufacturers now proposes to silence them by promising a few of their representatives seats on boards of directors of the corporations. This would be an empty honor indeed. The hoped

and aspirations of Labor cannot be satisfied by the patronizing act of patting the workers on the back. Sincerity of purpose of employers, their whole-hearted interest in their employees, can be shown best in the contents of pay envelopes. When that is lacking, there can be no encouragement for the workers in having representations on boards of directors.

"Furthermore, such a proposal is to encourage the disorganization of the organized and prevent organization of the yet unorganized. The humiliating confession of defeat of the 'open shop' campaign officially corroborates the statements heretofore made by Labor that as the 'open shop' campaign was an un-American and illogical campaign, conducted to serve greed and special interests, it was impossible for it to succeed. This position has been maintained by Labor since the profligate interests first launched their agitation to enslave Labor. The hue and cry for the 'open shop' also was intended as propaganda to influence legislation in the states similar to that adopted in Kansas to the men to their jobs. If the propaganda proved unavailing. Not a single state followed the lead of disgraced Kansas. No more abject admission of defeat for an unworthy cause could be made than that contained in the report of the Committee on Industrial Betterment to the National Association of Manufacturers.

"The failure of the campaign to destroy trade unionism proves two things, which are:

"First, that the working people want trade union organization, and will not be driven from its protection, and

"Second, that trade unionism is fundamentally right, that it is a vital part of American democracy in action, and that the logic and strength of its position are proof against successful attack.

"The opportunity seems fitting to say to the workers of America and to the employers that the American Federation of Labor is about to begin a great organizing campaign. Organization work continues at all times, but this work is to be intensified. The message of trade unionism will be carried to every corner of the land, to the limit of our power. Its encouragement and protection will be offered to the workers everywhere.

"Immediately following the Denver convention next month, it is my purpose to visit a number of cities to encourage the unorganized to join our movement.

"American Labor wants the value of organization to be at the service of the country, for the sake of the protection of the workers."

Packer control legislation may possibly be reached in the House tomorrow, and its supporters will try to put it through on Wednesday, which is a day reserved for the consideration of private bills on the calendar. The report on the bill, which places the stockyards and meat packers under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, follows closely the agreement in the Senate Committee.

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WOMEN IN HALL OF FAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Names of four women, Harriet Beecher Stowe, writer, who aided by her pen the freeing of Negroes from slavery; Alice Freeman Palmer, educator and once president of Wellesley College; Charlotte Saunders Cushman, actress, and Frances Elizabeth Willard, temperance advocate, have been added to the Honor Roll of the Hall of Fame of New York University.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury recently called the attention of the Congress to these indirect appropriations as being a fruitful source of extravagance," he said, "the pending deficiency appropriation bill authorizes more indirect appropriations than has any previous bill since the Congress embarked upon this system of

PEACE RESOLUTION TO BE HASTENED

Differences Between House and Senate to Be Discussed, and Vote on Modified Provision Is Expected Possibly by Friday

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"If plans for its adoption are wisely introduced, industrial representation should become the most approved method of dealing with labor. Such plans could be inaugurated where members of labor organizations as well as independent workers are employed."

"Having failed by coercive tactics to force autocracy in industry upon the workers, the National Association of Manufacturers now proposes to silence them by promising a few of their representatives seats on boards of directors of the corporations. This would be an empty honor indeed. The hoped

and aspirations of Labor cannot be satisfied by the patronizing act of patting the workers on the back. Sincerity of purpose of employers, their whole-hearted interest in their employees, can be shown best in the contents of pay envelopes. When that is lacking, there can be no encouragement for the workers in having representations on boards of directors.

"Furthermore, such a proposal is to encourage the disorganization of the organized and prevent organization of the yet unorganized. The humiliating confession of defeat of the 'open shop' campaign officially corroborates the statements heretofore made by Labor that as the 'open shop' campaign was an un-American and illogical campaign, conducted to serve greed and special interests, it was impossible for it to succeed. This position has been maintained by Labor since the profligate interests first launched their agitation to enslave Labor. The hue and cry for the 'open shop' also was intended as propaganda to influence legislation in the states similar to that adopted in Kansas to the men to their jobs. If the propaganda proved unavailing. Not a single state followed the lead of disgraced Kansas. No more abject admission of defeat for an unworthy cause could be made than that contained in the report of the Committee on Industrial Betterment to the National Association of Manufacturers.

"The failure of the campaign to destroy trade unionism proves two things, which are:

"First, that the working people want trade union organization, and will not be driven from its protection, and

"Second, that trade unionism is fundamentally right, that it is a vital part of American democracy in action, and that the logic and strength of its position are proof against successful attack.

Packer control legislation may possibly be reached in the House tomorrow, and its supporters will try to put it through on Wednesday, which is a day reserved for the consideration of private bills on the calendar. The report on the bill, which places the stockyards and meat packers under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, follows closely the agreement in the Senate Committee.

The opportunity seems fitting to say to the workers of America and to the employers that the American Federation of Labor is about to begin a great organizing campaign. Organization work continues at all times, but this work is to be intensified. The message of trade unionism will be carried to every corner of the land, to the limit of our power. Its encouragement and protection will be offered to the workers everywhere.

"Immediately following the Denver convention next month, it is my purpose to visit a number of cities to encourage the unorganized to join our movement.

"American Labor wants the value of organization to be at the service of the country, for the sake of the protection of the workers."

WOMEN IN HALL OF FAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Names of four women, Harriet Beecher Stowe, writer, who aided by her pen the freeing of Negroes from slavery; Alice Freeman Palmer, educator and once president of Wellesley College; Charlotte Saunders Cushman, actress, and Frances Elizabeth Willard, temperance advocate, have been added to the Honor Roll of the Hall of Fame of New York University.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury recently called the attention of the Congress to these indirect appropriations as being a fruitful source of extravagance," he said, "the pending deficiency appropriation bill authorizes more indirect appropriations than has any previous bill since the Congress embarked upon this system of

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

LAST WEEK OF

D. W. GRIFFITH'S

Newest Dramatic Comedy

"Dream Street"

With Thematic Musical Score

Shubert - MAJESTIC Theatre

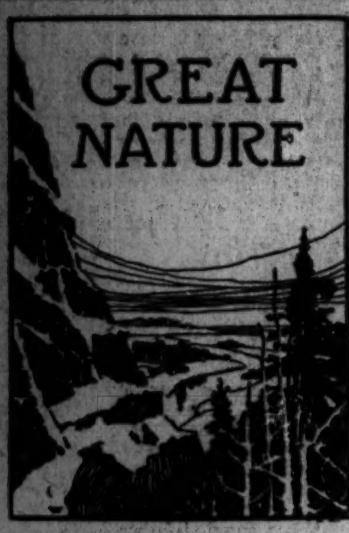
Seats Also at Little Bldg. Tel. Beach 4550

Twice Daily at 2:15 and 8:15

stration's campaign pledges to better the condition of the former service men.

Included in the program are the two major recommendations stressed by President Warren G. Harding in his address at the opening of Congress, in which he admonished the national legislators that the promises to the nation's disabled service men and women must be kept.

GREAT NATURE



Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—

Down and through the big fat
marches that the virgin ored
bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw illimitable plains!

—Rudyard Kipling.

The Old Highway

Side by side the old road and the new climb to the top of the hill. The old road lies deep embowered in greenery, ever winding and turning upon itself as the gradient favors easier passage, its ancient stones hidden under a thick carpet of mossy turf: golden whin and snowy blackthorn reaching out from either flank and all but blocking the long-deserted way. The new road lifts out of the valley and charges straight and true up the mile-long slope, its surface like polished iron, a fringe of hummung telegraph wires careering along with it until both vanish together through the wedge-shaped cutting at the top.

If you are one of those who rank mere material pace and progress among the good things in life, you will take the new road, and find there that sort of goodness to your fill. But if you are of that other opinion—that sets no store on velocity for its own sake, and counts an hour idled away in a green wood or flowery meadow as so much gladness renewed—the you will abandon the grizzly adamantine track at the foot of the slope where the two ways part, and let the old road carry you whither, and give you what good thing it will.

And what it gives on this fair April morning is good indeed. Wandering but a little way into its sun-bared, violet-shadowed reaches, the utter solitude and songful quiet of the place come upon you with almost startling effect. Towering elm-tops above, lifting their billows of fresh young foliage against the silvered blue of the morning sky; and below, on either hand, a tangle of wild growth—every flowering and green-leaving thing that April brings to southern England. But though, as you loiter on, the way is so overshadowed and encompassed, there is no sense of being closed in, confined. You can always see an open path ahead. At every step, a new and more alluring vista of loveliness opens up. The old road has preserved its ancient entity against everything. The flood-tide of green growth that has beaten upon it for half a century back, has beaten in vain. But an inch or two beneath the mossy velvet of the path, there is a solid floor of flint worn by the wagon-wheels of ages, a soil in which nothing but the shallow-rooted things can thrive. The old highway, though it has been out of use for all those years, is easily traceable through the interlocking and disengaging verdure all the way up to the summit of the hill.

Gold of gorse and driven snow of blackthorn, and yellow primroses shining, as with a stealthy light of their own under every bush; bluebells in the shadiest corners just beginning to raise curved minarets of assure above their leaf-spikes of glossy green; tall, pale anemones, each a white star with a golden eye—runnels and freshets of them in the grass as of milk add honey flowing; great disks of dandelion, the true sunflower of the wilds, seaming the green path ahead and marking unerringly the hidden course of the wheel-ruts: the dandelions always contrive to pick out the deepest soil. And among all, and through all, a wealth of violets: the dim air is heavy with their fragrance now. Come to the old high road in May, and there will be more violets than ever. But the rich breath of them will be gone. It is only the early violets of an English spring that exhale as well as shine.

If you love wild flowers, indeed, this is the place to look for them. But the flowers that you cannot help treading underfoot, and the gold and silver laden branches that stretch shoulder-high across the path, are but the setting, as it were, for something sweater and more lovely still. The old highway, deep hidden between its soaring cliffs of forest greenery, is the favored haunt of every singing bird of every season; but in April it resounds with wild woodland music from end to end.

Standing now ankle-deep in primroses under the shade of the great hawthorn bush, you can tell over one by one the songs of every bird you know of old or even heard of, ringing far and near through the verdurous depths. The old familiar jollity of the thrush, the blackbird's leisurely sating the little wren's siedier lay, the robin's plaintive half-hearted melody; the roiling allegro of the chaffinch, commonest of all southern English birds; the yellow-hammer's drowsy note, measured, whimsical, wheezy; far overhead against the blue sky the soft, rich clamor of nesting rooks—all the well-known voices are here, and with every day now some new and welcome song from overseas will be added to the symphony.

Yesterday it was the willow-wren.

You heard her first high up in the sweet fresh green of the larches, passing through like a fairy on gossamer wings jingling anklets of silver bells as she flew. And today it is the wryneck, the cuckoo's-maid. The wryneck's shrill outlandish note always strikes the ear with a sense of incongruity, of discordance, with the mellow tranquillity of an English spring. It is so abrupt, so eager, so foreign: a mere unintelligible jargon of sound poured forth out of the green mist of bursting buds, by the wayside. Yet it is a joyous sound in its own peculiar way; and it brings with it a memory of a note more joyous still—a memory that quickens at once into ardent expectation. When once the wryneck has begun to blow upon his queer staccato pipe in the April woods, you know the cuckoo will not long delay his coming. Tomorrow, perhaps, if the southwest wind holds, his sweet twin-melody will be echoing among the far-off hills.

JOSEPH REINACH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is the custom to make a distinction between journalists and men of letters. Occasionally, however, and perhaps more frequently in France, where the clothing of one's ideas in seemly, orderly language is diligently taught and practiced, one meets with men who are both journalists and men of letters, writers who are thoroughly alive to currents of the day, who deal with them with knowledge and insight and whose writings, for all that they deal with events of the moment, are none the less marked by that grace and distinction which entitles them to the name of literature. To this favored class belonged Joseph Reinach.

His life was one of brilliant and incessant activity. Beginning his career as a barrister he was scarcely twenty when he published a work on the political history of Serbia and Montenegro which attracted wide attention. The same year witnessed the publication, in the pages of the *Revue Politique et Littéraire*, of a series of remarkable articles from his pen on Germany and on French historians and eastern policy. In August, 1877, however, he produced a work which brought him into collision with the authorities. This was a brochure entitled "La République et le Gachis" which circulated 50,000 copies and was the subject of a prosecution. He next joined the staff of the *République Française*, to which he contributed a regular series of articles on foreign affairs. In order that he might study the questions on the spot, he was dispatched on a mission to the East and visited successively European and Asiatic Turkey, Greece, Albania, Syria and Egypt, from which he brought home materials for the two noteworthy volumes which appeared under the title "Voyage on Orient."

From the very outset of his political career Reinach had shown himself a consistent admirer of Gambetta, whose cause he warmly espoused. His loyalty to this champion of freedom did not go unrewarded for in 1881, on Gambetta's return to power, Reinach was appointed secretary to the Président du Conseil. In this capacity it fell to his lot to draft the bill for the revision of the Constitution which was brought forward by Gambetta.

After Gambetta's lifetime, he remained one of the most assiduous contributors to the *République Française* while he also busied himself with preparing a collected edition, with notes and comments, of Gambetta's political speeches, a task which the statesman had himself intrusted to him.

Reinach had been closely associated with the League of Patriots: he was indeed its general secretary, but when Paul Déroulède threw in his lot with the Boulangerists, Reinach promptly severed his connection with the association and opposed Boulanger.

In 1889 Joseph Reinach was elected deputy and in the course of his parliamentary career brought forward several measures of first-rate importance. Joseph Reinach was not merely a Jew but an ardent lover of justice, and the part played by him in the Dreyfus case was a predominant one. As early as 1894 he had opposed the holding of trials-martial before closed doors. In 1896 he associated himself with Mr. Scheurer-Kestner in an appeal for a trial of Dreyfus and he continued to play a foremost rôle in the campaign right up to the vindication of Dreyfus in 1900.

During the war Mr. Reinach was a prominent contributor to the *Temps*, and he wrote constantly for the *Figaro* articles which he signed with the pseudonym "Polybe."

Though his active and skillful pen dealt with a wide diversity of subjects, history was his ruling preoccupation. His works indeed will form a mine of information for all who would essay to write the history of France during the past 50 years.

The quality which entitles Joseph Reinach to the admiration of posterity, is his political achievement, not his success as an author and a publicist, great as these incontestably were. Joseph Reinach was a man both morally and physically. When the anti-Dreyfus agitation was at its height, Reinach time after time faced the fury of the mob, unflinchingly. Joseph Reinach was conspicuously endowed with courage. He incurred the bitterest opposition. Calumny was incessantly busy with his name, but he emerged scatheless from the long ordeal.

People have said to him that for 40 years he played the part of Israel's ambassador to the government of the French Republic and undeniably his influence was at times exceedingly great. But now, none can aver, not even his most virulent detractors, that his aims were selfish or that he ever strove for the attainment of personal honor or profit. That is a tribute we are rarely able to pay in our latter day democracies, where temptations so numerous beset the paths of public men.

MIZPAH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The donkey and the driver are at the door. In the saddle bags are supper for four and wraps for the return in the cool of the evening. Today the way lies northwestward from Jerusalem, touching the upper valley of the Kedron, passing the rock tombs of the Judges, up upon the stony hills and wadies of Judea, in the conspicuous height of Neby Samwil, identified as the Mizpah of Bible times. It is autumn and there has been no rain for six months, so there is no verdure and no flowers are left to relieve the barrenness of the rocky ground, but the luscious grapes are at their very best, the exhilarating air of the highlands plays upon our faces and the exquisite clearness paints wonderful shades of blue and brown over the rolling landscape. A merry party, new to Palestine and finding novelty in all it sees, quickly covers the distance reckoned at about six miles from Jerusalem. It is understood that the donkey shall not be ridden. He is to act strictly as a carrier of food and clothing, though it is observed later that the driver, when he thinks he is unobserved, takes a surreptitious ride now and again, for after all, what is a donkey, he argues to himself, if not to ride.

After two hours of climbing the

night shone brilliantly upon the stony path. Ever and anon a train of camels would come out of the night and pass us on the road, bound for Jerusalem with provisions, or sacks of lime, or even building stones. These trains came along towering in the starlit darkness, awaying and noiseless on padded feet, advancing to the Holy City with a sober rhythm which seemed to fit the spirit of the country.

Our little donkey, tripping along over the rocky path with great patience, also had a place in the picture of this ancient land, typifying the endurance on the part of untold generations of men and women who had extracted a living from these forbidding hills. So we entered Jerusalem, from the side where many a child of Israel, many a pilgrim, Crusader, Saracen, and Turk had been wont to approach it, but our mission was one of peace, for the last of the Crusaders had been fought and won by the brave men who held the height of Mizpah, while their city was forced to surrender the day of epoch-making date, December 9, 1917.

In our rambles over the hill and its slopes we found many evidences of war: the trenches, fragments of accoutrements, piles of cartridges, rude shelters, etc. Where there had once been a vineyard, there was a mound of buried shells, some of them exposed to view, but no one had dared to touch them, as the military authorities had

the only country they had not visited. One had gone as far east as Constantinople, several as far south as Algiers, two as far north as Norway. Few had remained in England. One American, whose picture was in every American sport page last November, crowded eight countries into six weeks and he still failed to approach the record of 14 countries made last vacation.

Today the lecture rooms were crowded. Some students were compelled by circumstances to sit on the floor. This condition will obtain for a week or at least until pleasant weather again sets in and then there will be a gradual diminution of attendance. This is the lecturers' terminal joke and it is always properly received.

Flannels and gray sports coats or blue blazers have taken the place of well-fitting tweeds. Hats have been cast aside. Gowns are twisted around necks, muffler style, there is no more handshaking and Oxford has returned to its attitude of studied indifference.

CORNISHMEN AT THE ACADEMY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The first day that the Royal Academy, London, is opened to the public there is generally to be found quite a gathering of Cornishmen, who rally round their distinguished countrymen and greet Cornish friends who have also come to congratulate Cornwall upon the success of her sons in art. For her sons come from far, and they depart to "foreign parts," as they say in Cornwall, parts as far away and as unlike Newlyn or St. Ives as Suffolk or Norfolk or other foreign lands.

But once in Cornwall always in Cornwall, at least always in the heart of Cornwall, and though the gathering is of the clan of artists, there are others whose homes are in some fisherman's cottage or among the farms on the moor. So it was no marvel that, standing before one of Mrs. Hughes' Cornish water colors trying to locate the cottage high above the sea, a Cornish voice at one's side said: "That belongs to be Lamorna, down along. I ought to know as my home is just near thereabouts."

Mrs. Hughes' other two fresh water colors in the same room were then visited by the newly made acquaintance, and the locality decided, partly by the shaft of the Ding-Dong mine and partly because on referring to the list of exhibitors at the end of the catalogue it was found that Mrs. Hughes lived at St. Buryan, and was not her house called Chy-an-weal? As every one knows Chy-an-weal means the house by the mine. The "Forgotten Quarry" and the farm buildings were then surely recognized by the happy woman whose home was "near thereabouts."

Every Cornishman considers himself an art critic, having been encouraged at least once a year to go to the artists' studios and make what remarks he likes about the pictures on the easels and the walls. Yet it was in no critical attitude that the famous picture by Mr. Alfred Munnings of Mr. Robins Bolitho was regarded, but rather because it was Mr. Bolitho to the life—Mr. Bolitho being a life-long acquaintance—and, incidentally, to speculate whether it was or was not the shaft of the Ding-Dong mine in the distance. Anyhow, Mr. Munnings knew all about it and it was not likely he would make any mistakes, so Ding-Dong it was decided to be, as seen from Trengwainton.

So far for the Penzance side for the moment; it is the turn of the five real stretches of St. Ives Bay which are Mr. Julius Olsson's contribution this year to be enjoyed. Every rock is familiar, so are Mr. Simpson's gulls and the rocks by the harbor below the Warren, and Miss Marcella Smith's picture from her studio window looking across the harbor, and Mrs. Edith Alexander's "Brown Sails."

So one passes on to the names that have made the St. Ives School famous—Moffat Lindner, Arnesby Brown, Algon Talmage, Arthur Meade, Alfred Hartley, though all of these have gone afiel for inspiration, and others have given up bits of Cornwall, such as Mr. Grahame Hall's "Cudgwith," Mr. Reynolds' "Moorland Sunshine, Cornwall," and Mr. de Ghein's "On the Cliff, Cornwall," Mr. Crosby's "Mullion Cove," and Mr. Tussington's etching of Old Falmouth.

Mr. Stanhope Forbes gives us London, and Mr. Lamorna Birch goes to Scotland, Mr. Norman Garstin and Miss Alethea Garstin to Portugal and Wells. Mr. Harold Knight is in the second room with no Cornish sights, but Laura Knight is faithful to the green blue sea and clear light of the little Cornish stone harbor. On the Falmouth side Mr. Henry Tuke lets his lads play in Cornish seas and look out from the rocks of the lighthouse across the bay of Falmouth.

The tutor was less formal in his reception. The first 10 minutes was spent in telling of the "vac" and listening to anecdotes of that particular spot. Then came the all-important question of how much work had been done, lectures were prescribed accordingly, the more work to be done, the fewer lectures to be attended. Then followed an assignment of essays to be written and books to be read.

The first dinner was noisier than any of the preceding term. The head of the college said the Latin grace instead of the senior scholar, although the latter started out on his duty. Throughout the meal there were greetings and always the talk of sport. The whole hall was buzz; even the dignified dons were unusually animated and gesticulating in their talk.

With the setting sun our party, having eaten a hasty supper in the open space in front of the mosque overlooking Jerusalem and having thoroughly enjoyed the view in all directions and gathered maiden-hair ferns from the walls, entered upon the return trip through the gathering gloom. Presently the stars of the eastern

way through the land, the water following, and the soil they take up passes through their sluices, where it leaves its sands of gold. One man, in a kind of pilot-house, surrounded by levers, operates the whole apparatus at so slight a cost that sand containing one cent's worth of gold per cubic foot, it is said, can be worked at a profit.

MOUNTAIN STREAM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Hour after hour, while the shadow of the cliff above me lengthens eastward, I sit by the stream that foams through the deep blue cleft and watch the water flashing by. From my great gray rock beneath the alder trees I can see little of the stream's long course. When it seems worth the effort, I can send my fancy up the miles of winding water to the cradles of rock where the silver rivulets first brighten forth on their adventure. Or I can drop down in imagination across the miles of shade and shine into the sun-brimmed valley where the river widens to its final rocking rest. Thus I see my stream as a unit, stretching from high to low, but that vision is vague and comes only with effort.

Often at night I lie listening to the dark current as it rushes by under the trees, trying to hold the image of its many miles of beauty lying out under the stars, a slender silver link between sky and sea. But my fancy comes always circling back to the old familiar stretches of sunny daytime water.

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And always there was that recurring dream of wings; of the invasion and conquest of the spaces of the air. He writes in his diary in 1500: "A bird having little tail but broad wings, flaps them with great violence and turns so that the wind may blow under them and raise her aloft. This I observed watching a young hawk above the canopy of Vaprio, on the road to Bergamo, today, April 14," and designs for flying machines worked out with an unexpected detail, are to be found among his drawings. It was such things that absorbed him to the exclusion of all everyday or political events.

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PERSONAL ELEMENT AS FACTOR IN EGYPT

Said Zaghlul Pasha, Joined by Former Opponent, Said to Exploit His Increased Popularity for Political Ends

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Since the return to Egypt of Said Zaghlul Pasha, a few weeks ago, some remarkable developments appear to have been forming in the political situation. There was no doubt whatsoever that the Egyptians were glad to see Zaghlul back again, and this was but natural, if only in view of the fact that it was the first opportunity they had had of meeting him since his deportation two years ago to Malta as a political agitator. Probably few imagined that the welcome would be so warm, but as popularity is very little of politics in Egypt it soon became obvious that this enthusiasm was an opportunity worth pursuing assiduously for certain ends.

The prominence of Sir Muhammad Said Pasha former premier and one of the cleverest politicians in the country, as Zaghlul's ardent supporter, instead of the bitter opponent of a month ago, gives the proceedings a color which cannot be mistaken. As receptions, banquets and soirees succeed each other day after day to show to the world his immense popularity, Zaghlul Pasha has been becoming more outspoken and more extreme in his opinions. The Milner report does not now even form a basis for negotiations.

It is, according to him, a stumbling block, a menace to the progress of the nation to complete independence. Discretion is thrown to the winds in claiming an independence without a vestige of foreign control; and his hearers are made to believe that Egypt is perfectly capable of standing alone East and West.

Even worse perhaps is the entire absence, according to the reports of his speeches, of any evidence of gratitude for what England has done, is doing, and sincerely means to do for Egypt. Yet Zaghlul, with his quiet, dignified manner gives one the impression of being a prudent man, a devoted worker for what he believes to be the country's highest good. Perhaps there are influences which are urging on the development of an impossible situation out of which a political coup or even a coup d'état may be engineered. In this respect it is well to give due significance to the active connection with the Zaghlul movement of Prince Muhammad Ali, brother of the former Khedive and but recently returned to Egypt from exile since Abbas Helmi was deposed. Were this Prince and Muhammad Said Pasha less prominent, the situation could be viewed with greater tranquillity.

Other Leaders Prudent

In reality, however, Zaghlul Pasha has by no means swept the board, as his stage managers would have the world believe. A certain number of the more influential members of the Egyptian delegation resolved that Zaghlul must not participate in the present negotiations with the British Government, proving that they at least had the political sagacity to appreciate how far that government will go in its concessions. These members will certainly associate themselves with the present ministry, which, with Sir Adly Yeghen Pasha as Premier, includes some of the finest Moderate politicians in the country. The line of cleavage between that party and Zaghlul is seen in the fact that the present ministry took office on the request of the British Government following the publication of the Milner report, while Zaghlul repudiates entirely the report as it now stands. In a country where popularity is so sought after it shows commendable courage that these men should not have been swept along in the storm of enthusiasm centering round Zaghlul.

Meanwhile the British residency evidently allows events to take their course without interference on its part. Doubtless this is wise at a time when the escape of some exuberance may well ease the pressure accumulated under martial law and the press censorship during the last two years. However, when students openly petition Zaghlul Pasha to undertake to release those sentenced for conspiracy against the Sultan and the government, and when on the same occasion the Pasha, addressing the Cairo students, referred to the proposed service of foreign representation under the Milner project as a scheme to "help the tyrants to tyrannize over us," it seems time some checks were applied.

After all, the modern Egyptians are still a very young race and require in their best interests judicious guidance. This, it is believed, is the policy of Adly Pasha, and it should be given a fair trial.

IRISH COMMENT ON PREMIER'S REPLY

Manifesto of Mr. Lloyd George to Anglican Leaders Is Variously Criticized by the Press

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Reading Mr. Lloyd George's recent manifesto reposing to the Bishop of Chepstow and 19 other clerical leaders in England, an Irishman says he "cannot refrain from thinking it a pity that in so momentous a crisis the Premier has not made up his facts on the spot by spending one week in Ireland."

Commenting upon the Premier's statement, the Freeman's Journal says his letter was an abject confession of failure in connection with the problem from which he, the Premier, cannot escape, "and which he will be forced, perhaps, in the near future, to deal with more in consonance with the professed war aims of the Allies."

It continues, "All parties in the House considered it as a further vicious contribution to the hopeless situation created by the Premier's agents in Ireland."

In a leader the Independent says that "repression in Ireland now is as ruthless as in Cromwell's days. Mr. Lloyd George admits deplorable excesses, but says discipline is improving, thereby admitting that it was unsatisfactory. Yet Sir Hamar Greenwood denied for months any infraction of discipline."

True Looked For

The Irish Times condemns what it terms the "campaign of crime." It agrees with Mr. Lloyd George that at present no basis exists for a permanent settlement, but that the first step in this direction is the calling of a truce. "A truce," it says, "demands overtures from both sides. . . . The Prime Minister admits that 'a truce might be useful,' but nobody will think or talk of truce after the New Viceregal proclamations are issued on May 3.

If the campaign of crime ceases and the elections are postponed, we shall have passed from the darkest hour into the dawn."

Capt. Henry Harrison, secretary of the Irish Dominion League, says that the Premier has attempted to dislodge the landmarks of history as well as of public morality. "The Irish constitutional movement was destroyed," he says, "not by Sinn Fein, but by successive British governments, in which Mr. Lloyd George had a leading share. It was a grotesque perversion of the truth to describe the new act as creating the Home Rule that Gladstone and Parnell and Butt and Redmond had desired. . . . Mr. Lloyd George's references to 'our ancient kingdom from Flamborough Head to Cape Clear' shows that Ireland was forgotten that Ireland was always a separate kingdom until 1800. . . .

Suspicion Declared Justified

"After the Prime Minister's betrayal of the Irish Peace Conference I do not blame Sinn Fein for disbelieving government assurances that Ireland could have anything she wanted short of secession and the coercion of Ulster. If these assurances were truly meant let the government make a firm and binding offer."

That extreme conservative body, the Unionist Alliance, which has been seriously depicted since the secession of a large body of its members as anti-Partitionists, has passed a resolution expressing entire agreement with Mr. Lloyd George when he states that "the sole practical solution of the Irish question is the unity of the United Kingdom, coupled with the immediate establishment of two parliaments in Ireland." It "reiterates the conviction of Irish Unionists, that the only policy that can meet the essentials laid down by the Premier is the policy of the legislative union, or as the only possible modification of it, the simultaneous devolution of defined powers to different units comprising the entire United Kingdom."

MANITOBA MASON HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Sir Daniel McMillan, former Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, was presented with an illuminated address in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of his receiving the first degree in Masonry by a deputation from Prince Rupert's Lodge No. 1, of Manitoba, which waited upon him recently. During his term of membership the lodge has grown from 20 members to 600.

FREEMASONS PLAN TO REBUILD TEMPLE

British Premier Is Approached on Subject of Erecting a Counterpart of Solomon's Temple on Original Site

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Some additional particulars have now been ascertained with regard to the Speaker's chair, to which reference was recently made in these columns. It is stated that there is to be seen today in a Masonic lodge room in Sunderland the chair which was used on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of Sussex to Sunderland in 1839 to a Masonic gathering of the Grand Lodge of England.

The reports of the meeting were given in London and local papers, the London Chronicle stating: "After having been led into the room by the Earl of Durham, His Royal Highness rested himself for a few moments in a commodious chair which had been provided for the occasion and which, it was reported, was formerly the Speaker's chair in the old House of Commons, and was saved from the fire which destroyed the two Houses of Parliament in 1834. This curious relic was purchased by a professional man, a resident in Sunderland, and afterward presented to the corporation."

It is said that the chair is now used as the official chair of the master of the lodge, and answers to the description of the original chair of the old House of Commons. The only alteration is that the royal coat of arms on top of it has been replaced by the emblem of the Masonic craft. It is a massive and imposing piece of furniture and of great historic interest.

Rebuilding Temple Proposed

The Prime Minister has been questioned as to whether his attention has been drawn to a proposal put forward to erect a great temple on the site of the temple of Solomon. This is more likely to interest those Freemasons who adhere strictly to the oldest tradition of their origin, and who have even founded a King Solomon's Lodge, with a latent idea that they might some day assist in rebuilding the temple on the spot where the first had stood.

At the recent meeting of the Alfred Newton Lodge the newly-installed master, Capt. E. G. Pullum, initiated his son, the first "Lewis," to be initiated in the lodge, and Sir Alfred Newton, the first master of the lodge gave the toast of the initiate. One of the visitors present said that he was a member of the Hornsey Lodge which was founded by their master's grandfather. He saw his two sons initiated and later installed, which made the second generation in that family. Later on he saw their master and his brother initiated, making the third generation. That evening he had seen his son initiated, which made the fourth generation. This was probably a record that had not been surpassed. He remarked that he hoped he would have the privilege of being present to see the fifth generation initiated.

Canterbury Memorial Unveiled

Commencing its activities on January 7, 1915, the West Ealing Masonic Club Benevolent Association has now reached the four-figure stage. The amounts collected are as follows: 1915, £47 18s.; 1916, £100; 1917, £132 19s.; 1918, £169; 1919, £240; 1920, £261; and the balance to complete £1000 during the first six weeks of the present year. This is equal to an average of £3 3s. a week for the time the association has been in existence.

Col. F. S. W. Cornwallis, provincial grand master for Kent, recently unveiled a memorial at the Masonic Temple in Canterbury, placed there by the three local lodges in memory of local Freemasons who fell in the war. The tablet was dedicated by the Vicar of Surry, the Rev. N. L. Lycett.

Dr. J. H. Salter, deputy provincial grand master for Essex, has consecrated the Southcliffe Lodge, No. 4230, at Clacton-on-sea. Although Clacton may be considered somewhat a modern place, it has for many years been associated with the Masonic order.

When King Edward VII, as Prince of Wales, returned to England

from his South African tour, he

had a Masonic service in Canterbury

in 1902.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS

Our Studios are prepared to submit designs for all kinds of interior work and to execute them in the best manner.

Fine Furniture, Draperies,

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The most striking of the day's functions was the commemoration gathering in the Donkin Reserve, where an enormous crowd had assembled for the great commemoration meeting under the auspices of the 1820 Centenary Celebrations Committee. General Smuts, the Prime Minister, addressed the latter assembly and declared that the hope for a united South Africa had become a fact.

Armed strikers were placed to guard the ways leading to the works, and when the soldiers attempted to disperse them, they pushed women before them, several of whom carried children in their arms. These tactics put the soldiers completely at a loss. The next day, however, the works were taken over, and the government expelled all foreign agitators from the country. Re-

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GERMANS CONDEMN PACIFIST IDEAS

New Fatherland Society States
That Fall of Empire Has Not
Brought the Opportunity for
Peace Work Expected

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany — A memorandum recently issued here by the Bund Neues Vaterland, or New Fatherland Society, deserves mention, even though some of the accusations which it makes against the German authorities should not be accepted without considerable reserve. The New Fatherland Society is an organization of German pacifists who courageously opposed the German military authorities during the latter part of the war, preferring in the case of some of their members to go to prison rather than renounce the ideas which they supported. The memorandum referred to has been published "in order to show the world that even since the war the persecution of pacifists has consistently continued in Germany."

"The hope of the German pacifists that, with the downfall of the Imperial Government, there would come for them a quiet and undisturbed time for work, has not been fulfilled," says the report. "We shall not explain here why the masses are as antagonistic to the pacifist idea and to its leaders as during the war. We state facts which cannot be contradicted. The worst is not that those ignorant of politics let themselves be incited by an unscrupulous press, and those who work for the idea of revenge and go so far as to threaten the lives of the well-known German pacifists; worse than that is the fact that the authorities, civil as well as military, ignore democratic constitutions, and, instead of attempting to right acts of violence, endeavor to conceal them. If the Bund Neues Vaterland tries for the first time to give an exact picture of the illegal procedure, existing in Germany under which the most enthusiastic and valued pacifists have to suffer, it does so not alone for its own sake, but also to make known what all other pacifist organizations are suffering."

Unfair Tactics Alleged

The Bund Neues Vaterland has at present the very same political enemies which it had during the war when it began its fight against oppression. As there was no positive grounds for attack against it, the cry of Bolsheviks has been raised in its connection and an attempt made to implicate its leaders in treasonable conspiracies. Even in January, 1919, the secretary of the organization was continually exposed to acts of violence; soldiers forced their way at night into his dwelling, took his papers, and marched him to the police station, where he was set free without any apology. His complaints remained unheeded and his papers were never restored. A few days later the offices of the organization were again raided by soldiers who took possession of the manuscripts and closed the office. After an energetic protest on the part of the directorate, the offices were allowed to be reopened, but the documents taken have not yet been restored."

The memorandum proceeds to cite cases which it maintains, justifies the general charge it brings against the German authorities. "A case which is well known to the whole world," it says "is that of Professor Nicolai, formerly at Berlin University. After he had lost his chair during the war owing to the riotous conduct of the Nationalist students. More inexcusable has been the way he has since been treated by the university authorities, who, instead of helping him, have prevented his lecturing any more at the university. The Minister of Education supported Dr. Nicolai, but the animosity of the students incited by the Jingos makes it impossible for him to continue his university activities. Nationalist forces also work against Prof. Albert Einstein, whose chief defect seems to be that he is a Jew who rises above the petty national spirit which characterizes so many of the German university professors."

Offensive Against Pacifists

"A general offensive," continues the report, "has recently begun against prominent pacifists. One meeting after another was broken up and all over Germany the deplorable and humiliating sight is witnessed of distinguished men being shouted down at public meetings because they dared to espouse the cause of pacifism. The sudden attack which was made by a mob of rowdies upon Mr. von Gerlach, the pacifist leader, is only one link in the chain which began with the assassination of Kurt Eisner."

"We have mentioned," concluded the memorandum, "some of the principal cases of persecution of German pacifists, but we are well aware that the list is not complete. Much has taken place which is quite unknown to the public inside as well as outside Germany. The reactionary party, in fact, displays more hate to the pacifists than they do to the representatives of extreme Communism and the Red dictatorship. The New Fatherland Society therefore appeals to all nations, classes, and parties to help them against existing conditions in present-day presumably democratic Germany. Should this persecution of German pacifists be carried further we must reckon with absolute responsibility of the movement, especially as it is known to us that well-known leaders are on the black list. We regret that we are obliged

NATIONAL SOBRIETY IN BRITAIN SOUGHT

British Drink Bill Has Nearly
Trebled Since 1913, and More
Than Doubled After Allow-
ing for Increased Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from The Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Although a bill providing for an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week for workers has been defeated in the Manitoba Legislature, it does not mean that this legislation will not be brought up again for consideration at a later session. Indeed, Thomas Johnson, Attorney-General, while declaring that the bill was premature, said he intended to propose to federal and provincial authorities that laws on this matter should be harmonized all over Canada. He said he would bring about a conference soon, at which this would be discussed.

Mr. Johnson declared that the bill would curtail agricultural production, despite the fact that it contained no mention of controlling the hours of work on the farms. He said also that Manitoba was far in advance of the conditions in other countries and, indeed, of the conditions defined in the bill, and that of 30 trades listed by the Manitoba Fair Wage Board, 22 had a 44-hour week already.

Labor set forth the claim that the Province, which was represented at the International Labor Conference in Washington, District of Columbia, in November, 1919, is bound by regulations laid down by the delegates, but Mr. Johnson repudiated this. He said that decision on the matter was left to each nation represented, and that also the federal government had announced that each province could legislate independently. He believed this was wrong, and said it would be one of the matters to be discussed at the coming conference. The bill was sponsored by A. E. Smith, Labor, and when the House divided on the motion for second reading, it was defeated by 29 votes to 12, Labor and three independent members voting for the motion.

MANITOBA FARMERS' PROGRESSIVE POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from The Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The United Farmers of Manitoba, an organization which at the last provincial convention held in Brandon, Manitoba, in January, decided to enter the field of provincial politics, recently issued a tentative platform after much deliberation on the part of the chief officials. Repudiating charges that the association was seeking to obtain class advantages, the platform pledges the members of the association to work for the common good and "seek all opportunities of working together with all who pursue common objectives with ourselves."

The association takes a definite stand on many matters of current importance, urging direct legislation, proportional representation for grouped constituencies, and the adoption of the preferential ballot in single-member constituencies. It calls for the equalization of men and women before the law, better enforcement of the act compelling school attendance of minors, restriction on the manufacture and sale of liquor, and other fundamentals designed for the public welfare.

The total consumption of absolute alcohol in 1920 was approximately 69,000,000 gallons, as compared with 60,000,000 gallons in the previous year and 92,000,000 gallons in 1913. Of this quantity 77.5 per cent was consumed as beer, 18.1 per cent as spirits, and 4.4 per cent as wine, cider, and perry. This means that, on the average, English and Welsh people each drank last year 30 gallons of beer and 42 gallons of spirits, Scotch people 11 gallons of beer and 91 of spirits, and Irish people 18 gallons of beer, 42 gallons of spirits. The taxation on intoxicating liquors amounted to £197,000,000. "Unnumerated and unsweetened" spirits, which include American and Canadian whisky, entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom during 1920 was 761,804 proof gallons, or 3.6 per cent of the total consumption of spirits, which becomes effective on that date.

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That touch which differentiates the truly fashionable creation from the commonplace—a small thing to seek and a tremendous thing to find.

There's a beautiful assortment of just such gowns in our second floor French Room at 55.00 and 65.00.

At 55.00

Are Radium Lace Gowns combined with Chiffon, in self-tone, rust, jade, orchid and black.

Fashionable Foulard Gowns, with their uneven hems and soft Georgette veiling.

Ercu Lace Gowns, beautifully hand embroidered, with huge chiffon sashes.

Black Lace Gowns combined with heavy Satin Meteor.

And Georgette Crepe Summer Gowns, introducing filet laces, in white, flesh and peach.

At 65.00

Are Paulette Crepe Dinner Gowns, trimmed with self-fringe or filet laces; in the French colorings of jade, cocoa, orchid, bisque.

Smart Canton Crepe Street Gowns that show the straight-line silhouette, with steel beading.

Georgette Gowns, in clever beaded effects over heavy satin linings.

Many Canton Crepe Gowns smartly embroidered with gray worsted, and ash of self color.

And Radium Filet Lace Gowns made over Black Satin Crepe; a fine filet lace in heavy design.

Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON

A QUIET LABOR DAY IN LONDON STREETS

Despite Continuance of the Miners' Strike, Labor Manifestations of May 1 Were of a Most Orderly Nature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from The Canadian News Office

LONDON, England—The growth of the drink evil in Great Britain is causing great apprehension to all thoughtful observers and inducing the temperance forces to increase their efforts toward national sobriety. Last year the colossal sum of £470,000,000 was spent on intoxicating liquor—far more than on any of the public services. For instance, the national debt charges, which make the biggest demand upon the national income are more than a million less than the expenditure on drink, the cost of the army, navy, and air forces is less than half, while education has to be content with less than a fourth.

More Than Doubled

Steadily mounting up from year to year, the drink expenditure has nearly trebled since 1913, and more than doubled after allowing for increased taxation. It works out at about £10 per head of the population of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, or £16 16s. for each adult aged 21 and upward, abstainers included; as against £3 12s. 6d. and £5 15s. in 1913. Last year's expenditure is an advance of 21 per cent over the previous year, and of no less than 183 per cent over 1913. That means that for every £100 spent in intoxicants in 1913, £283 was spent in 1920. The expenditure per head of the population is highest in England and Wales, namely £10 7s.; in Scotland it is £9 3s. and in Ireland £7 12s.

G. B. Wilson, of the United Kingdom Alliance, who works out Britain's drink bill every year, points out that the great increase in the selling price of liquor has not led to anything like a proportionate diminution of drinking. The consumption of intoxicants, measured in terms of absolute alcohol, last year, though 24 per cent less than in 1913, was 15 per cent more than in 1919. Full employment, increased wages, and reduced working hours unfortunately tend to increased intemperance. The prevailing industrial depression is leading to diminished consumption. The change last year in the hours of public house opening in England, from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. to 7 p.m. to 10 p.m., was responsible for a considerable increase of drinking and an increase in expenditure estimated at £4,000,000 per annum.

Consumption of Alcohol

The total consumption of absolute alcohol in 1920 was approximately 69,000,000 gallons, as compared with 60,000,000 gallons in the previous year and 92,000,000 gallons in 1913. Of this quantity 77.5 per cent was consumed as beer, 18.1 per cent as spirits, and 4.4 per cent as wine, cider, and perry. This means that, on the average, English and Welsh people each drank last year 30 gallons of beer and 42 gallons of spirits, Scotch people 11 gallons of beer and 91 of spirits, and Irish people 18 gallons of beer, 42 gallons of spirits. The taxation on intoxicating liquors amounted to £197,000,000. "Unnumerated and unsweetened" spirits, which include American and Canadian whisky, entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom during 1920 was 761,804 proof gallons, or 3.6 per cent of the total consumption of spirits, which becomes effective on that date.

Workers' Solidarity Urged

The more serious part of the day's proceedings took place in Hyde Park, when a resolution was put and carried at all the 12 platforms simultaneously at a signal from a bugle. The resolution expressed a determination to substitute an international cooperative commonwealth for the present capitalist and landlord system; it reaffirmed a belief that the solidarity of the workers was the only means of safeguarding the peace of the world, and demanded that all questions of peace or war must rest ultimately

with the worker. Hailing with enthusiasm the success of the Russian Soviet Government, it called on workers of all countries to refuse to provide munitions of war or the means of intervention by British and other capitalist governments, and pledged the meeting to use its efforts to force those governments to conclude peace with Soviet Russia on the basis of no interference in Russian internal affairs.

It also demanded the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland, and urged the working class to take drastic action to assist the Irish people to choose their own form of government and to refuse to make or carry munitions for the coercion of Ireland. It expressed its abhorrence of the atrocities committed by capitalist governments in all countries, demanded a drastic handling of high prices of food and other common necessities, and the full recognition and support of the industrial cooperative movement as a method of insuring domestic supplies free from profiteering, and finally protested against the concerted attempt to reduce wages and lower the standard of living.

A Touring Miners' Choir

The miners' strike was apparently uppermost in the thoughts of the speakers, and a touring choir of miners received a considerable sum of money which will be devoted to the relief of the miners' wives and children, in return for giving selections at several of the platforms. At one platform, J. Murray, London district secretary of the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, stated that employers were taking advantage of the economic position and the mass of unemployed labor to cut wages down to pre-war level, or below; and A. Walton of the Coal Workers Union said that everybody believed the miners had been let down by the railwaymen and transport workers. The only solution, he said, was the nationalization of mines and railways. "You can bring about the social revolution whenever you like," he stated. "It is yours for the making. Be prepared to rise, or you may never assure it will never come."

Others spoke in sympathetic terms with the aims of the miners, and the open-air demonstration was followed by a mass meeting, presided over by George Lansbury, at Shoreditch Town Hall, which, however, was not so well attended as usual.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE

NEW YORK, New York—The first direct steamship service between Constantinople and the United States will be inaugurated on Wednesday by the Ottoman-American Line, managed by the Export Transportation Corporation of this city, according to a statement by the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant. New York will be the American port.

COOPERATION NEED IN LIQUOR CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cooperation between the office of the district attorney and the Federal Commissioner in the disposal and prosecution of cases of violation of the prohibition law is the present aim of his office, said Judge Robert O. Harris, United States District Attorney, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor about the work of clearing up such cases. Judge Harris said, that, in the short time that the new state has been in office, it has naturally been impossible to achieve a great deal in eliminating the mass of cases left by the previous administration. Progress in the past in this direction was somewhat hampered by friction between those intrusted with prosecuting and deciding liquor cases.

"Naturally," Judge Harris said, "the attitude of this office is that the law of the United States must be enforced, and that the District Attorney's office will do its utmost to prosecute offenders against that law. So far as those cases which have been left over to this staff are concerned, they will be winnowed out, those which can be prosecuted being brought to trial and others thrown out. We must have cooperation, however, in order that this may be successfully achieved."

AMOUNT OF OIL USED BY SHIPPING BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from The Canadian News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Shipping Board has furnished the American Petroleum Institute with figures showing the approximate quantity of fuel oil consumed by Shipping Board vessels in 1920 and 1919. In 1920 Shipping Board vessels consumed 8,657,673 barrels, of which 5,350,451 barrels were Mexican oil and 2,307,222 barrels domestic. This includes consumption at foreign as well as domestic ports. For the period from April to December, 1919, the records of the Shipping Board show 6,081,934 barrels consumed by Shipping Board vessels, to which may be added 2,000,000 barrels, January to March, 1919, inclusively. These figures do not include small quantities of fuel oil purchased occasionally in the open market, but do include the large open market purchases.

CANADIAN MINISTER TO SPEAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—International relations between the United States, Canada, Great Britain and the Allies, is to be the topic of Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Labor and Commerce of Canada, at the Empire Day Festival to be held in Boston.



The Ship Magnificent

Luxurious equipment and interiors of unusual richness and beauty have made the 46,439-ton liner Olympic known throughout the world. But her outstanding prestige among exacting travelers springs from the thousand conveniences and personal acts of service which represent the standard of ocean comfort.

White Star service as exemplified on the Olympic is paralleled on the Adriatic, Baltic, Cedric, Celtic and the rest of the splendid White Star Fleet.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Charles XII, the Lion of the North

Charles XII is one of the most remarkable figures that has appeared on the stage of history. He had many valiant forbears: there was Gustavus Adolphus, who fought for his co-religionists in Germany; Charles X., who carried a whole army across the wide frozen belt, and then his own father, who had such a severe sense of duty, and in whose household thrift and industry were looked upon as cardinal virtues.

Charles XII inherited all these stern and heroic qualities, but to a degree that made his soldiers look upon him at times as something more than a man; they knew his courage and fortitude, they saw him amid flood, flame and starvation, still preserving his indomitable cheerfulness and optimism and facing all that came with unruffled calm and steadfastness.

We are told how on one occasion a young soldier brought him a stony piece of black bread, and told him that it was all he and his companions had to eat. Charles took it, bit it up and swallowed it. "It is not good fare, my lad," he said, "but it can be eaten." Not only in word but in deed also he taught those around him to face necessity with brave, unwavering spirit, for he shared work and privations with his "blueboys," as he called them, like a comrade, and they had perfect trust in the quiet man with the blue eyes and the smile on his lips, a familiar figure in their midst with his long blue regimental coat and yellow vest and trousers, and splendid high selskin boots.

He had the supreme blessing as a child of a good, loving mother, who taught him to be considerate to those under him. Her lessons were never forgotten, and he grew up a man of unflinching honor and unfailing courtesy, and is said never to have given way to hasty words or actions.

Charles was only 15 when the reins of government were put into his hands, and at 18 he received his first call to arms. He was out in the woods, when news was brought him that Poland and Russia had leagued against him and had already invaded his territories. He received it quietly, but immediately prepared to go and meet his enemies. The future years of his reign were mostly occupied by war, but Charles is not to be looked upon only as a mighty man of battle; he had qualities which made him a great man, and it takes more to be than a great soldier. The wars he was engaged in were none of his making; he fought to recover his own property, and for what he, with his keen sense of right, considered a righteous cause. Almost his last words to his counselors before leaving for his first campaign were not idle words, as time proved. "I have resolved," he said, "never to begin an unrighteous war and never to end a righteous one till I have overcome my enemies."

Charles won his first laurels at Narva, an Esthonian fort of his that the Russians had seized. On their march thither from the Baltic coast his men had their first experience of the hardships with which they became so familiar. They traversed a country wasted with war, snowstorms enveloped them, the mud was often up to their knees—but still they got to Narva, splendidly prepared with men and guns for defense. Then was shown what discipline, courage, and a leader like Charles could accomplish against all conceivable odds—for these Swedish troops stormed and took Narva—to the utter amazement of all Europe.

Then followed Charles' six years fabulous campaign of victory in Poland, against King Augustus of Saxony, who had committed what for Charles was the unpardonable sin of pretending friendship while plotting against him. He took towns and fortresses, and even the magnificent Polish cavalry could not withstand him.

His own words explain his refusal to come to terms until Augustus had been deposed, for which some have blamed him. "It would put my glory to shame to enter into the slightest agreement with a man who has so vilely dishonored himself!"—and Charles stuck to his guns, though kings and ambassadors, and his own counselors frequently besought him to make peace, for Russia meanwhile was profiting by his absence to make havoc of his Baltic provinces. But Charles had decided that he would never begin or end a war merely for the sake of furthering his own interests.

His contemporary in Russia was Peter the Great, a man vastly inferior to him in courage and moral rectitude. At Narva he had turned tail and fled when he heard of Charles' approach. The latter had an indomitable will, but he never used it despotically to oppress others, or for selfish ends, and in this he contrasted favorably with the Tsar. Charles was guided by conscience, Peter simply by caprice. Once when Charles was a child in the nursery, his mother was surprised that he refused to get down from his chair to go with her to church till she found that he had promised his nurse not to stir till she returned, and he would not move till she did. The child was father of the man, unbinding and true to his notions of right and wrong.

Charles was naturally kindly and generous; he would take off his cloak on a cold night to cover his little page, or do duty for an officer, but he insisted on perfect obedience and honesty.

The King took defeat—he knew it for the first time at Pultava—with the same equanimity of spirit as he did other things. We have letters of his

in which we notice that he never speaks of his own deeds; perhaps he will give an amusing account of his little dog, his "oldest traveling companion," and how much he likes the homemade marmalade he has received; and during his long absence he did not forget his family at home.

hour with his watch on that prairie track. Usually, he found, the miles were done in 75 seconds or more. There are other ways of estimating the speed of the train. One is by counting the number of poles, for there are a regular number of poles within each mile, and all you have to do is to find out how many there are,

Eleanor's Party

"I saw three ships go sailing by, Sailing by, sailing by, I saw three ships go sailing by, On New Year's Day in the morning," sang Mother Goose as she sat at the table in her kitchen painting Little Jack Horner's suit a bright blue. She

made him a curtain and then they danced a little gavotte round the room and ended up in front of Eleanor. "This is Peter Pan," said Mother Goose, and before Eleanor knew what was happening Peter caught her by both hands and they twirled round and round as fast as they could go. When that was over Eleanor went

going to use the original pictures; we all like them much the best."

"Of course we do," said Humpty Dumpty. "We've been rehearsing our parts for the new edition." Here he beckoned Alice over to him and whispered in a loud voice, "Let's say some of it to them now."

"Please do," the others begged, and every one settled comfortably down to listen.

"Begin anywhere," said Humpty Dumpty to Alice, looking away from her while he spoke.

Alice—How exactly like an egg he is.

H. D.—It's very provoking to be called an egg—very.

Alice—I said you looked like an egg, sir. And some eggs are very pretty, you know.

H. D.—Some people have no more sense than a baby.

Alice—

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall, Humpty Dumpty had a great fall. All the King's horses and all the King's men Couldn't put Humpty Dumpty together again.

H. D.—Don't stand there chattering to yourself like that, but tell me your name and business.

Alice—My name is Alice but—

H. D.—That's a stupid name enough! What does it mean?

Alice, (doubtfully)—Must a name mean something?

H. D. (with a short laugh)—Of course it must. My name means the shape I am—and a good handsome shape it is too. With a name like yours you might be any shape, almost.

Humpty Dumpty suddenly changed his tone and called out, "Oh! Tet's leave some of it out; I can't say all that today. Go on to 'Good-by'."

Alice—Good-by till we meet again.

H. D.—I shouldn't know you if we did meet again. You're so exactly like other people.

Alice—It's the face one goes by generally.

H. D.—That's just what I complain of. Your face is the same as everybody has—the two eyes, so (marking their places in the air with his thumb)—nose in the middle, mouth under. It's always the same. Now if you had the two eyes on the same side of your nose, for instance, or the mouth at the top, that would be some help.

Alice—It wouldn't look nice.

H. D.—Wait till you've tried.

Humpty Dumpty turned his back on Alice. "There, that's enough," he said, and began to get off his stool. There was loud applause, which went on till Peter called, "Come on, let's have a game." So a game they had.

Eleanor stopped in the midst of all the fun and rubbed her eyes and looked around. "Oh!" she cried, "That was a fine dream and the best party I ever was at."

Madge's Screen for the Dolls

How cozily the fire gleamed in the huge fireplace in the living room where Madge was playing. She was seated before a miniature room of cardboard she had made for her doll family—a family that kept her busy indeed, for although they never made known their wants, yet somehow Madge always knew what to do for them.

In the little cardboard room where her dolls were sitting, was a little fireplace made to look as much as possible like the big one which at that moment was throwing out such cheering flames. When there was no fire, a screen was placed in front of the opening. Madge studied the figures painted on that screen and made up stories about them to her doll family.

"You'd like a pretty screen, too, wouldn't you?" she asked them after finishing one such recital. "I think I shall make one for you right now."

In the cupboard where she kept her toys, were cardboard, paints and scissors which she set out on a table. She decided to make the screen five inches wide and six inches long. Then she drew light lines to indicate the shape

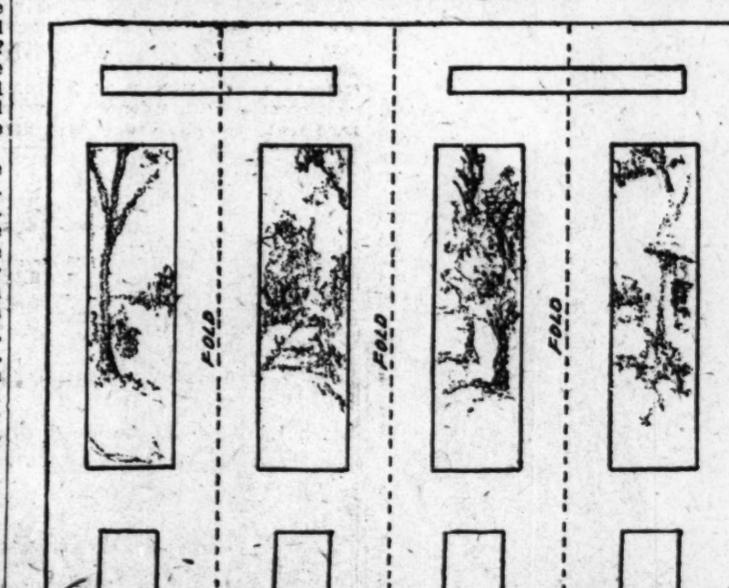


Diagram of a screen for dolls

down thy 'Jungle Book' and read how the Monkey People carried me away through the tree tops on and on to the deserted city, and how Baloo, Bagheera and Kaa, the python, brought me safely back." Read, little sister, read. Much that is good may be learned from those who dwell in the jungle."

At that moment Alice came in, followed by Humpty Dumpty, who bowed very grandly to every one and allowed Peter and Mowgli to lift him out to the high stool.

"What, already?" Eleanor asked.

"Of course, he's flown over," said Mother Goose.

Mother Goose opened the door.

Peter and Mother Goose were old friends. He made her a deep bow and

of the legs at the bottom of the screen and the opening at the top. After cutting on these lines she folded her screen in the middle and again halfway between this fold and the two outer edges. Shown by the dotted lines in the diagram.

"See!" she exclaimed, to the ever quiet dolls. "It will stand all alone. But," she continued, "I must make it prettier."

So she marked panels into each section of the screen and painted little pictures on them. Later, when she made another screen, she used pictures of scenes to paste in the panels, which were very effective, too.

Pat

I want to tell you about a certain rather queer rat. He was a pack rat. A pack rat, as you may know, is a kind of rat which is found in the western part of the United States. He is so called because his special delight is to "pack" or carry away anything he can find that is small enough for him to carry. It is not necessary for the article to be extremely small, however. He can make way with far larger things than one would imagine.

This particular rat lived in one of the far western states. He lived in a homesteader's cabin or "shack" as they are often called. The cabin really belonged to two young men, Joe Bernstein and Tom Harper. But the fact that the cabin belonged to some one else had seemed to make no difference to this rat. He evidently liked the looks of the house and decided that it was plenty large enough for three. And this is the way he managed things:

Joe and Tom had made the cabin of rough boards which they covered with black tar paper. They furnished the house and made everything, inside and out, as neat as a pin. When they had finished, it was necessary for them to be away for several days, and during their absence, the enterprising rat moved in. He was obliged to enter through a hole in the floor, and bit by bit, he carried in prickly pear cactus until he had a great stack in one corner of the cabin. No doubt he considered this his share toward the furnishing of the house.

When Joe and Tom returned and saw the pile of cactus, they knew that their generous friend could be none other than a pack rat. All attempts to drive him away from the cabin proved useless, and after a time they nicknamed him Pat. Although it could hardly be said that they enjoyed Pat's peculiar ways, they found him at times distinctly amusing. He did not carry away articles of clothing as do some pack rats, but seemed to be attracted by anything bright. He would carry away nails, bits of bright metal, or coins, if any were left lying about. Whenever he carried anything away he always brought something in return. Joe and Tom were again obliged to be away, and during their absence Pat made away with a compass, several small files, and a quantity of nails, and filled the box in which he found them with clods of dirt. Another time, after an absence, Joe and Tom found that Pat had carried away all the nails and metal articles left lying on the table and had filled several empty baking-powder cans, which were also on the table, with small chips from the woodpile. Before going to work in the morning the young men emptied the cans and put them back in the same place. When they came back in the evening they found the cans again filled with chips. Each time they emptied them, Pat would refill them. He always filled them exactly level full.

One night, too, Joe was going out for the evening. He was dressing rather hurriedly in order not to be late and, when about to put on his best shoes, found that they were packed with very prickly bits of cactus which Pat seemed to have left as a gift though it was scarcely appreciated.

During the summer Tom's mother came to visit him. The young men were very glad to put the housekeeping into more competent hands and not long after her arrival she began to do the cooking for them. Joe and Tom had, by this time, become accustomed to putting things away very carefully in drawers and boxes to keep Pat from getting them, but they forgot to tell Tom's mother about this. A few mornings after her arrival she was about to get breakfast.

"Where are all the spoons?" she cried. "I'm sure I left them right here on the table."

"I expect our friend has borrowed them," said Tom, laughing, and he told her about Pat.

"Well, we will find them after awhile," said Tom's mother, and she laughed, too, for it seemed very funny to her that a rat should want spoons.

Not long after this episode Joe got a dog which he called Jerry. Pat doubtless felt that quarters were becoming a trifle too crowded, and must have decided that the only thing to be done about it was to move away. And move he did without so much as saying good-by.

Springtime

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A violet came pushing out of the ground.

Put on her best frock, and looked around.

"I must be the first flower out," said she;

"I'm a trifle early, it seems to me."

A robin came flying overhead.

"I must be the first robin back," he said;

"I don't see another one, far or near. I've arrived rather early, that is clear."

A little soft breeze came winging by; he smiled when he saw the violet shy, And laughed when he heard the robin's song.

"I'll go tell South Wind to hurry along."

Said he to them. "I was sent in advance By South Wind, who said if I saw, perchance,

A violet, and heard a robin sing. That he would come on at once with Spring."

So the little breeze turned and away he flew.

To tell the good news; and the violet blue

And the robin laughed in a manner gay.

"It's a very good thing we were early," said they

EFFECTS OF CUT IN DRY FORCES

Mr. Kramer Apprehends Setback for Enforcement, but Says Supply of Whisky Can Be Controlled at the Warehouses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The discharge of over 700 prohibition agents is admittedly a blow to enforcement.

John F. Kramer, Prohibition Commissioner, has called attention to another unfortunate phase of the situation due to this curtailing of the enforcement agencies. There are now under indictment thousands of bootleggers who may escape punishment, he said, because most of the government witnesses in the liquor cases now before the courts are the agents who worked up the evidence against the defendants. Most of these men, now dropped from the pay rolls, probably will return to their homes, making it necessary to subpoena them and pay their expenses or to continue the cases, which would make the congestion in the courts even worse than it is now.

It is too soon to gauge the effect of the curtailment on the illegal liquor traffic, the Prohibition Commissioner said, but there was no blinking the fact that it would hurt enforcement in every way and would set back, if not undo, the work done in organizing the force.

"Millions have been lost in the effort to save a few hundred thousand dollars," he declared.

Control at Sources

Mr. Kramer, nevertheless, gave assurance that the supply of real whisky in the country could be controlled at the sources by restriction of withdrawals from warehouses.

Wayne B. Wheeler summed up the situation thus:

"This discharge of over 700 federal prohibition agents will demoralize law enforcement in many places for the next 30 days. It means that thousands of cases and tax assessments involving millions of dollars of prohibition tax levied will be jeopardized. The government will lose \$5 for every \$1 it will save by this transaction in addition to the demoralization of the enforcement department. We asked the law enforcement division, soon after Congress failed to give the full appropriation in the deficiency bill, how many men they would have to result in inconvenience. Judge Pierce, of Elizabeth, resentencing three defendants, canceled their fines and cut down their jail sentences.

Sentences Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Sentences have been reduced in the first cases brought under the new state prohibition law for fear that there would be so many convictions that it would result in inconvenience. Judge Pierce, of Elizabeth, resentencing three defendants, canceled their fines and cut down their jail sentences.

COLONEL HARVEY ATTACKED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—George Harvey, Ambassador to Great Britain, was attacked in the House on Saturday by W. F. Stevenson, (D), Representative from South Carolina, who objected to Mr. Harvey's statement at the Pilgrim's dinner in London that the United States "entered the war to save its hide—not to save civilization."

Mr. Stevenson said that in an address at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1906 Mr. Harvey "boasted that some of his ancestors during the Civil War were so yellow they hired substitutes and that one went to jail rather than fight to preserve the Union," adding that he supposed the Ambassador would soon be telling the British that his ancestors had refused to fight for American independence.

MOVE TO GIVE FREE ENTRY TO MT. VERNON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Thousands of visitors go to Mt. Vernon, the former home of George Washington, on the Potowmack River, a few miles below Washington, every year, pay 25 cents admission and are glad to do it. A few members of a fraternal organization returned from a visit recently with a feeling of grievance that they had been called upon

WEEK DEDICATED TO DISARMAMENT

Thirty-Six States Organized by Counties—League of Women Voters to Cooperate With Special Women's Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Disarmament Week" began yesterday with 36 of the 48 states of the union organized by counties under direction of the Women's Committee for World Disarmament for the purpose of focusing the sentiment for an international disarmament conference upon the Presidents and Congress.

Mass meetings are being held in many cities, petitions everywhere are receiving signatures, and resolutions are being adopted by various organizations urging Congress to postpone action on the naval appropriation bill until after a conference for the consideration of armament reduction shall have been held. The position of individual Congressmen on world disarmament has been card indexed and the reports will be sent to their districts.

While the National League of Women Voters has in some places cooperated with the Women's Committee for World Disarmament, it is going to have a campaign of its own for a similar end. As this is the largest and best organized association of women in the country, the result is expected to be impressive.

A statement contains the following information regarding the plans of the league:

"Carrying out the expressed wish of its members for reductions of armaments as adopted by resolution at this convention held in Cleveland last April, the National League of Women Voters will hold a meeting in Washington, District of Columbia, on May 25.

"The resolution passed by the League of Women Voters at the convention takes note of the President's attitude as expressed in his message to Congress, that 'while prudence forbids us to disarm alone, we are ready to cooperate with other nations to approximate disarmament' and the resolution adopted reads, 'It is resolved, That we urge upon the President and Congress that they initiate a movement to secure such cooperation with other governments for the reduction of armaments at the earliest possible time.'

"The league voices an earnest desire on the part of the women of the nation to prevent a repetition of the tragedy through which the world has just passed," said Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, chairman of the committee on reductions of armaments.

"Following the President's expressed desire to 'cooperate with other nations to approximate disarmament' the women want to crystallize the sentiment which has so openly expressed itself throughout the nation that their representatives in Congress and the Administration will understand that efforts in this direction meet popular approval."

Disarmament Call Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the United States take the initiative in calling a conference of nations to consider a concerted plan for disarmament is urged by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, which proposes that on Sunday, June 5, ministers in churches of all denominations give special consideration to the question.

BIG WHEAT POOL REPORTED

FARGO, North Dakota—Forty million bushels of wheat in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon have been pooled to be sold by the United States Grain Growers Inc., this year. U. L. Burdick, head of the North Dakota Farm Bureau Federation, and a director of the Grain Growers, who has just returned from a tour of the four states.

DENVER QUILTS DAYLIGHT SAVING

DENVER, Colorado—Denver will abandon daylight saving and return to observance of standard time next Sunday, in accordance with a proclamation by Mayor Bailey. A daylight saving ordinance passed by the city council was repealed by an overwhelming popular vote at a city election.

Any number of big display tables disclose the new season's styles in the most popular Wash Cottons. Selections can easily and quickly be made from many patterns and colorings that are shown exclusively in our Wash Goods Section. We have made low prices an added attraction to induce immediate selections.

Everything Desirable Is Here in

New Wash Cottons

With Only Our Moderately Low Prices to Pay

Any number of big display tables disclose the new season's styles in the most popular Wash Cottons. Selections can easily and quickly be made from many patterns and colorings that are shown exclusively in our Wash Goods Section. We have made low prices an added attraction to induce immediate selections.

New Tissue Gingham

At 75c Yd.

For the first time in the new Tissue Gingham, in the popular check and plaid styles in wanted colors.

Bright New Cretonnes on Sale at 39c Yard

In our Drapery section we've underpriced a great lot of bright new Cretonnes in patterns and colorings especially suitable for aprons, dresses, curtains, drapes, furniture coverings, etc. Unrestricted choice at yard.

39c

New Dress Voiles

At 39c Yd.

An endless variety of styles and colorings in medium and dark shades.

in. of dress voile that will make up beautifully.

39c

Imported Gingham

At 75c Yd.

More than one hundred

different styles in imported Zephyr Gingham in pretty plaid and check effects.

39c

One of Portland's Finest Eating Establishments

L'Gateria

Sixth and Alder Streets, Portland, Ore.

IN BUYING A DIAMOND

the first thing to be considered is expert service and advice. You are sure of both at

JAEGER BROS.

220-222 SW. 12th Street

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39c

RAILROAD OUTLOOK DEEMED BRIGHTER

Leading Executives Assert That the Situation Is Clearing—Readjustment of Operating Expenses and Rates Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Close scrutiny of testimony offered by the leading railroad executives of the country before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which is conducting an inquiry into conditions affecting the carriers, gives the impression that the future holds hope for general improvement all along the line. The consensus of opinion expressed by these executives, however strong may have been their pessimistic attitude at times, is that the railroad problem will be worked out satisfactorily under the existing law.

Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the Board of the Southern Pacific Company, expressed the belief last night that "the situation is clearing." He went on to say that "readjustment of the operating expenses of the roads undoubtedly will produce a much brighter outlook and make it possible to effect more readjustments of rates with consequent benefits to commerce and industry generally."

Question of Increased Rates

The question of increased rates is the chief bone of contention at the railroad inquiry, a question that is pressed with vigor by the railroad executives. Yet most of the executives are of the opinion that increased rates will result in small benefit to the roads unless operating expenses are lowered considerably.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, does not go quite so strong as some of his colleagues in advocating increased rates and even strikes a compromising tone:

"I don't believe it will be necessary to raise rates beyond what the traffic will bear to make private ownership a success," he declared.

"It was our custom in preparing the budget for a building to have a specific sum always set aside for graft," he said.

"As a matter of fact, that is what every architect in Chicago does, is it not?" asked Mr. Fleming.

"That is what all architects do if they are careful."

"That is a general condition that exists in Chicago and has existed in Chicago a long time, is it not?"

"Have you or your organization ever done anything to stop it?"

"No."

"Instead of opposing it, you accepted it."

"Yes, it is something that exists, just like the roof on the building. We always took precaution to see that the interest and overhead did not eat up the principal."

"How much do you set aside for graft?" asked Representative J. P. Devine.

"Usually about 1 per cent. For instance, the Sovereign Hotel cost about \$300,000 and the graft was fixed at \$30,000."

Mr. Ahlschläger was asked if he had any plan to present as to means for stamping out the graft. He offered to give his views to the committee privately and the committee went into executive session to hear them.

Others who testified before the committee told of money paid to union representatives to avert strikes and labor troubles.

NEW ERA FORECAST IN JOURNALISM

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—A new era is coming in journalism, when it will be regarded as a profession, worthy and recognized, and when compensation will be in proportion to the knowledge, training and high grade executive ability required for success, Hassall T. Sullivan, president of the International Editorial Association, declared on Saturday at the opening session of the two days' convention here.

"Cynicism has ruined many good newspaper men," he said. "The newspaper man must be human, he must sympathize with the weaknesses of his fellow men, he must have faith in their goodness and their ultimate salvation."

TRANSPORTATION ACT COMMENDED

The Transportation Act of 1920 is regarded generally by the executives as one of the best pieces of legislation that Congress has ever enacted. Their testimony reveals a hopeful belief that the Transportation Act will make future successful operation of the roads possible as privately owned and operated properties.

One factor that is being counted on by the railroad executives in helping to cut down operating expenses is the hope for a substantial reduction in the price of fuel for 1921. Mr. Willard touched on this in his statement before the committee, declaring that a number of contracts "have already been made effective as of April 1, much under last year's prices."

Other material show a tendency toward a decline in prices, all of which will be reflected in lower operating costs. Meanwhile railroad representa-

NAVY GIVES COSTLY STATION TO BROOKLYN

NEW YORK, New York—A gift from the Navy Department, the Bay Ridge Naval Station, was on Saturday turned over to the Department of Parks, Brooklyn. The station represents an outlay by the government of \$3,500,000. It is understood that the Navy Department is to vacate it not later than June 15, and John N. Harnan, Park Commissioner, intends to convert the property to Park Department purposes immediately. The naval barracks and buildings will be transformed into a vast recreation center, extending from Bay Ridge Parkway to Fort Hamilton and from the Shore Road to the sea wall.

Some of the naval buildings, which during the war housed as many as 80,000 men, will be used as shelter houses in Prospect Park, Dreamland Beach Park, Dyker Beach Park—which is entirely without buildings at present—Canarsie Park, Gravesend Park, Lincoln Terrace Park and Playland, Amersfort Park, Seaside Park, Sunset Park, McCarren Park, Fort Hamilton Park, Highland Park, McKinley Park, New Lots Playground and Bensonhurst Park.

Towels

Continuing our May Towel Sale we offer additional numbers from our regular stock at greatly reduced prices.

200 Dozen Hemstitched Irish Huckaback Towels, excellent quality union (cotton and linen), large size, all with beautiful damask borders. Made by John S. Brown & Sons of Belfast. Recent price has been \$16.50. Sale price, per dozen.

GUEST TOWELS

100 Dozen Extra Fine Quality Hemstitched Irish Huckaback Towels, union (cotton and linen), in five beautiful designs, suitable for embroidering. Size 15x24. Regular price has been \$12.00. Sale price, per dozen.

\$6

All Linen Dish Towels

Dish Towels made from all linen crash cut one yard long and hemmed ready for use. Price, per dozen.

\$4.75, \$5.60

All Linen Glass Towels

Glass Towels, made from all linen toweling in red or blue and hemmed ready for use, checks, cut one yard long. Price, per dozen.

\$5.25, \$6.75

All Linen Towels

40% Less Than Recent Prices

Conditions in the Linen Market make this sale so unusual that we advise our customers to purchase for at least two years.

Plain hemstitched Irish huckaback. A well-made towel, all linen, full bleached, good weight, soft finish and very absorbent.

Size 18x34 inches, per dozen. \$6.00

Size 18x34 inches, per dozen. \$7.20

Fine quality, all linen, Irish huckaback, hemstitched, damask borders across ends and down the sides, making a very attractive towel. Four designs—Ivy, ivy and primrose, stripe, fagolove and bowknot.

Size 18x34 inches, per dozen. \$12.00

Extra quality, fine all linen Irish huckaback, hemstitched, damask borders in three beautiful designs, spaced for embroidery.

Size 18x34 inches, per dozen. \$13.50

More Blankets

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOLF MATCH WON BY UNITED STATES

British Team Is Defeated Over Royal Liverpool Club Links by Nine Matches to Three—C. J. H. Tolley Defeats Evans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
HOVLAK, England—The United States golf team won by 9 matches to 3 in the first international golf match between British and American teams played Saturday over the links of the Royal Liverpool Club here. The winners made a clean sweep of the foursomes in the morning and won 5 out of 8 singles in the afternoon. The defeated Americans being Charles Evans Jr., P. M. Hunter and J. W. Platt.

The match between C. J. H. Tolley and Evans, amateur champions of the United Kingdom and the United States respectively, was the star match in the singles and a magnificent struggle was seen before Tolley won by 4 and 3. Putting well, Tolley won the first and third holes, having halved the second. Retaining an advantage of two holes the British Champion won the eighth and ninth, thus being 4 up at the turn.

Tolley's approach to the tenth was too strong and he lost the hole, but won the twelfth after a half at the eleventh, where Evans was bunkered. The American found another bunker at the thirteenth, which he lost. Tolley thus became dormy 5 and although the American won the next hole a half at the fifteenth lost him a match.

Consistently accurate putting was greatly responsible for Francis O'Neill's victory over J. L. C. Jenkins, who was defeated by 6 and 5 after losing the first six holes. R. T. Jones Jr. and R. H. de Montmorency enjoyed an even tussle for the first nine holes, but the American, turning with one hole in hand, was as steady as Montmorency was shaky and won by 4 and 3.

J. P. Guilford had the measure of his opponent, J. G. Simpson from the commencement and won by 2 and 1.

C. C. Alymer and T. D. Armour, the successful British representatives, won by 2 and 1. They did not gain easy victories and won only after even matches against P. M. Hunter and J. W. Platt, respectively. E. W. Holderness, who lost to F. J. Wright by 2 up, and R. H. Wethered, defeated by W. C. Fowles Jr. 2 and 1, each started well and led at the turn, being overplayed by the Americans on the homeward journey. The summary:

SINGLES
C. J. H. Tolley, British, defeated Charles Evans Jr., United States, 4 and 3.

Francis O'Neill, United States, defeated J. L. C. Jenkins, British, 6 and 5.

R. T. Jones Jr., United States, defeated R. H. de Montmorency, British, 4 and 3.

J. P. Guilford, United States, defeated J. G. Simpson, British, 3 and 1.

C. C. Alymer, British, defeated P. M. Hunter, United States, 2 and 1.

T. D. Armour, British, defeated J. W. Platt, United States, 2 and 1.

P. M. Hunter, British, 3 up.

W. C. Fowles Jr., United States, defeated R. H. Wethered, British, 3 and 1.

FOURSOMES

Charles Evans Jr. and R. T. Jones Jr., United States, defeated J. S. Simpson and J. L. C. Jenkins, British, 5 and 4.

Francis O'Neill, United States, defeated C. J. H. Tolley, British, 6 and 5.

R. T. Jones Jr., United States, defeated R. H. de Montmorency, British, 4 and 3.

J. P. Guilford, United States, defeated J. G. Simpson, British, 3 and 1.

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F. J. Wright Jr. and W. C. Fowles Jr., United States, defeated C. C. Alymer and T. D. Armour, British, 4 and 3.

WASEDA LOSES GAME TO ILLINOIS BY 1 TO 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois—Waseda University lost to the University of Illinois Saturday in a pitchers' battle 1 to 0. T. E. McCann '22, Illinois pitcher, allowed one hit and did not give a base on balls. Only 27 men faced him. The player making Waseda's only single was put out at second on an attempted steal, but in addition to McCann's masterly exhibition of pitching, excellent fielding featured the contest.

On one occasion Tanaka raced to deep center and leaped high in the air to pull down a long liner from the bat of G. H. Vogel '22. Had the ball been missed it would have gone for at least three bases.

Illinois got three men on the bases in the first but fast fielding prevented scoring. In the second, however, Waseda's pitcher weakened, allowing two hits which accounted for the only run of the game. Waseda never threatened for they were seldom able to drive the ball out of the infield. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E
Illinois 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 — 1 0
Waseda 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 — 0 1
Batteries—McCann and Dougherty; St. Matsumoto and Kujia.

MICHIGAN DEFEATS CHICAGO BY 12 TO 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Heavy hitting that conquered two Maroon second string pitchers brought a 12-to-3 victory to University of Michigan over the University of Chicago also in a conference baseball game here Saturday. It was the sixth straight victory for the Wolverines and kept them in the undefeated class with University of Illinois in the race for the championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association.

After a big first inning, M. A. Dixon '22 tightened up and pitched fine ball for Michigan. Cletus Dixon '22, Chi-

cago first baseman, led off with a single and two subsequent bases on balls filled the circuit. E. W. Palmer '22, centerfield, one of the heaviest hitting Maroons, struck out. M. A. Dixon, Michigan, then issued another base on balls, forcing in Cletus Dixon, Chicago, with a run. The Wolverine pitcher finally pulled himself out of the hole with a double play from the bat by W. B. Gubbins '22, third baseman, M. A. Dixon to H. A. Vick '22, catcher, forcing out George Fedor '22, at the plate. Vick beating Gubbins to the plate.

Michigan had driven in four runs in the first turn at bat, however, and the Wolverine pitcher was secure for the rest of the game. Home runs were hit by L. B. Gensche '22, and P. J. Van Boven '21, Wolverine leftfielder and shortstop respectively, both of them fast grounders clearing inside third base and then wandering to the left of the foul line. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E
Michigan 4 0 3 1 3 0 0 1 — 12 4
Chicago 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 3 6 3

Batteries—M. A. Dixon and Vick; Cletus, Cletus Dixon and Yardley. Umpire—J. M. Edwards.

INDIANA NINE WINS TWICE FROM IOWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IAWALA CITY, Iowa—Indiana University had no trouble defeating University of Iowa, 3 to 1, Saturday, in the second of a two-game Western Conference baseball series with the Hawkeyes. J. B. Walker '22 pitched the entire game for Indiana after appearing in the ninth inning the day before, yielding three hits. Saturday he held the Hawkeye batters at bay and, although he allowed six hits, kept them well scattered, with no two in one inning, and struck out nine. C. L. Dyke '22, of Iowa, pitched a good game, but the break went against him in the first inning. The score by innings:

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Indiana 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GERMAN BUSINESS CONDITION REPORT

Chamber of Commerce Claim That Sanctions Depress the Economic Situation, But No Catastrophe Has Occurred

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany — The latest monthly reports of the various Prussian chambers of commerce give a reliable picture of Germany's economic condition during the month of April. It is stated that the application of the allied "sanctions" have a very depressing effect upon German industry, but that, so far, no catastrophe has occurred. The erection of the new customs barrier on the frontier of the unoccupied territory has caused great trade inconveniences, mainly through the unbusinesslike methods controlling the customs stations. It is declared that scores of goods trains are now blocked on the Rhine-Hanover railway lines, and that consequent delays and the spoiling of perishable goods have caused great loss to traders.

Some interesting details regarding conditions in the individual trades and industries in Germany last month are given. A serious depression is represented to prevail in the iron and steel trade, foreign orders having considerably declined because of the fact, as one report emphasizes, that "owing to the pressure of the entente more states have adopted the 50 per cent import tax on German goods." The fact that continues the report mentioned, "German industry has been fortunate enough to renew relations with Austria and states to the east of that country and to conclude the first contracts with Russia afford no compensation for the loss of markets in the west caused by the application of the allied sanctions."

In South America also enemy influences are growing stronger. Owing to the loss of orders many works are on short time and others have closed down temporarily altogether. "Complete stagnation so far as inquiries are concerned" is the report furnished on the machinery construction trade. Most factories are occupied on old contracts. Until the middle of April there was not any considerable curtailment of activity in this branch of industry but toward the end the slump became noticeable and workers had to be dismissed in large numbers and factories closed. On the other hand brisk business mainly due to old contracts is reported from the railway wagon building trade. Locomotive construction industry, owing to the entente sanctions, is described as "completely at a standstill." It is declared that some foreign buyers have even canceled their orders. One chamber of commerce report makes the following interesting comment: "The need for locomotives abroad is very great but orders are difficult to get because the necessary money is not at hand and the German industry is not strong enough to grant credit. In this respect the American competition makes itself specially felt because the Americans are in a position to offer much more favorable conditions of payment."

The situation of the electricity industry is represented as only giving moderate occasion for satisfaction. Orders from abroad are stated to be inadequate mainly owing to the fact that a high import duty now imposed in some countries makes it difficult for German firms to compete with native manufacturers. Orders for large electrical machines are likely to come very shortly from foreign countries, and generally the prospects of the electrical trade are not unsatisfactory.

FINANCIAL HELP TO FARMERS URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — While W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, is touring the west personally investigating economic conditions there to see how the farmers may best be helped financially, Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon announced his opinion that the present rediscount limit of six months by reserve banks on agricultural paper should be liberally extended as a means of relief for farmers. The rediscount limit for live-stock paper should go as high as two years, he thinks, and be extended to nine months on ordinary paper.

Reduction in the reserve rediscount rate, Mr. Mellon said, was not of itself sufficient to afford farmers the credit facilities which they required. Extension of the maturities on agricultural paper would require legislation, and measures were before Congress to that end. The reserve banks, he said, would be protected sufficiently if there should be an extension on such paper as member banks' rediscounting guarantees loans which they have extended to the farmers.

DRY GOODS MARKET

CHICAGO, Illinois — The attention of dry goods interests centers on the wholesalers' semiannual pre-inventory-clearance sales from May 21 to June 2, according to the John V. Farwell Company. Inquiries point to a much larger attendance than formerly. There is a better feeling among bankers, manufacturers, and merchants, and curtailed production is being felt. General opinion among wholesalers is that sales are at manufacturing cost. This is evidenced by increased buying the past two weeks and a subsequent advance in these stocks. Print cloths are also firmer than at any time in nine months. Collections continue satisfactory.

BIG PROFITS FOR THE STANDARD OIL

Report of New Jersey Company for the Last Year Reveals Exceptionally Large Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York — The annual report of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for last year shows that the net earnings for 1920 were \$141,409, equivalent to approximately \$40.88 a share earned on the common stock of \$25 per value. The total assets of the company are reported at \$1,162,312,556, which places it in the billion-dollar class. At the end of 1919 its total assets were \$853,360,593. In 1919 its net earnings, after taxes, were \$77,385,634, or \$77.55 a share earned on its outstanding capital stock of \$100 per value.

The following table presents a comparison of the chief items of the company's income account for 1920 and 1919:

	1920	1919
Sales	\$431,127,315	\$425,806,851
Miscellaneous inc.	1,682,190	1,498,821
Costs	\$72,327,400	401,658,790
General taxes	1,864,300	1,877,914
Interest and dividends	8,000,440	8,000,440
Other income	18,831,007	26,242,085
General expenses	8,914,746	8,925,246
Div'ds fm oth than affiliated comp's	2,400,444	2,715,731
Adj'tm't earnings of prior years	4,967,821	4,967,821
Reserve available	15,360,000	14,900,000
Total net earnings	104,061,409	77,795,884

The following comparisons show how the corporation's position has improved:

	ASSETS
Real estate, plant	1920
and equipment	1919
Investments	\$11,441,545
Inventorys	234,440,961
Accounts receivable	232,152,850
Cash	17,819,065
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock	\$126,014,900
Accounts payable	152,824,312
Reserve for taxes	25,991,488
Surplus	584,148,903

The report says than an important phase of the industry in the recent past has been that the increase in the amount of capital required for the conduct of business has been more rapid than the increase in the volume of business. This, it says, is largely due to the higher costs of labor and materials. To meet this condition and to provide for the necessary extension of its resources, both in the domestic and foreign fields, the company has applied to the development of its business not only the proceeds of the sale to its shareholders during the last year, of \$85,332,300 of preferred stock, but also the surplus earnings remaining after the payment of taxes and dividends. The inclusion of this new capital and of the surplus earnings of the year has resulted in a saving of \$248,351,996 to the gross assets of the company.

Also, the report says that, as conditions existing in the petroleum industry throughout 1920 were abnormal, the results of the operations of this company as reflected in these accounts furnish neither an accurate basis of comparison nor a dependable index of the future. The predominant factors were a marked expansion in consumption, a sustained rise in prices, and a materially increased production. A combined to bring about a very considerable enhancement in inventory values with the consequent augmentation of profits apart from actual earnings.

No charge-off for shrinkage of inventories was made, because the break in oil prices did not come until after the turn of the year, but that charge will be made against 1921 income and reduce profits accordingly, the report states.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Lumber manufactured in the United States during 1919 was valued at \$1,043,932,800, an average of \$30.21 per 1000 feet, compared with \$884,479,900, or \$15.35 per 1000 feet, in 1909, according to United States census reports. The value of lath cut in 1919 was \$9,229,000, and of shingles \$41,180,000. The number of mills active in the country in 1919 was 90,335 and lumber cut amounted to 34,552,190 M. compared with 45,554 mills and 44,565,000 M. in 1909.

Francisco Perez, director-general of the Mexican Railroads, is negotiating with the Baldwin, American and Lima locomotive companies for the purchase of equipment amounting to \$5,000,000. The Mexican Government has available for the purchase approximately \$8,000,000 and has already bought 91 locomotives from the Illinois Central and six from the Southern Railway.

The United States Interstate Commerce Commission has granted authority to the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway to issue \$1,000,000 of first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds.

FRENCH GOLD ABROAD

NEW YORK, New York — One-third of the gold reserve of the Bank of France is held abroad, almost all of it in London, according to an article by J. A. M. de Sanchez, head of Economic Division of the French Commission, in the Index, published by the New York Trust Company. Gold held in France totals \$280,000,000, and abroad \$276,000,000 or 1,280,000,000 francs. Under agreements dating from 1919, 1,865,000,000 francs was deposited with the Bank of England or the British Treasury to secure credits opened during the war. Some 55,000,000 francs have since been returned, so that French gold in England now totals about 1,860,000,000 francs. The balance of 50,000,000 was deposited with the State Bank of Russia before the war.

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WILD & STEVENS, INC. PRINTERS' ROLLERS 8 Purchase Street, Boston & Mass.

OIL FIELDS OF SOUTH AMERICA

Admirably Located for Distribution of Petroleum by Water, According to United States Bureau of Mines Official

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York — South American oil fields are admirably located for the distribution of petroleum by water to all nations using oil as fuel for shipping and industrial concerns, according to a report on the oil industry of that continent by J. W. Thompson of the United States Bureau of Mines. The report indicates that Colombia will soon be one of the leading oil countries in South America. The oil market of the western coast of the continent is bound to derive immense benefits from the Panama Canal, as that route brings these markets into direct ocean shipment with Atlantic coasts of the western and eastern hemispheres.

According to the report, the International Petroleum Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, is spending more than \$25,000,000 on development of the De Mares concession in the heart of Colombia, which it purchased from the Tropical Oil Company. This concession contains 1,300,000 acres and has three producing wells. A six-inch pipe line has been laid to a refinery at Barranca Bermeja. There are being constructed a railroad and a tractor road. The company has also purchased an island at the mouth of the Magdalena River, on which it plans a refinery ultimately to have a capacity of 25,000 barrels daily. It is also laying a pipe line from the De Mares concession, 300 miles up the river, to tide water, at a probable cost of \$20,000,000.

Concessions have been obtained in Colombia by various interests and wells drilled farther up and lower down the Magdalena River and in large numbers along the coast about the Gulf of Darien. From Honda, on the upper Magdalena, north and north-easterly some 650 miles to Lake Maracaibo, in Venezuela, there is now almost a continuous line of concessions. Petroleum Legislation

"It appears," says the report, "that petroleum legislation in Colombia has improved as discovery of deposits multiplied. The law of 1919 was intended to encourage local investors and attract foreign capital. By this law all public lands were opened to prospecting under government license, and upon discovery a contract was given the discoverer for development of deposits. It made it a condition of forfeiture if a lease should be transferred to a foreign government or if the right of government supervision is ignored or evaded."

Regarding the oil industry of Venezuela, the report says oil concessions and their development are confined principally to territory bordering Lake Maracaibo, and concessions have been granted for about 75 per cent of the land immediately around the lake.

British and American companies are active, and in 1920 eight wells were completed at an average depth of 1200 feet, producing a total of about 6000 barrels daily. Four wells of the Colon Development Company, owned by the Royal Dutch-Shell-Carb Syndicate interests, have a daily capacity of about 4000 barrels. An American company has acquired five concessions in the state of Falcon, and the Sinclair Exploration Company is seeking a five-year concession in southeastern Venezuela. The Caribbean Petroleum Company, controlled by the Royal Dutch-Shell-General Asphalt, operates a refinery on the island of Curacao, which uses Venezuelan crude.

Argentine Production

Argentine production is running more than 25,000 barrels a week, according to official estimate. There is a disposition to grant private interests the right of participation in development of Argentine fields, and British and American interests are active. Big concessions have been granted in Bolivia, without any guaranty of early development. There are several districts in Chile where oil indications are promising, and residents or foreigners residing in Chile may operate under license granted upon application.

There have been no important oil discoveries in Chile so far as known, although surface manifestations have been found. Exploitation is permitted under license. A change in the petroleum laws of Ecuador is regarded as indispensable for encouragement of the oil industry. Nevertheless, a British company is endeavoring to acquire rights over 60,000 acres on Santa Helena peninsula. The total annual production of Ecuador is 25,000 barrels.

Peru is one of the pioneer countries in the oil development of South America. In 1913 production was 2,071,000 barrels. At the beginning of 1920 annual production was estimated at 2,500,000 barrels. A large amount of refined products are exported from Peru, there being a substantial refining industry. An exportation tax of one shilling a metric ton is imposed on petroleum and its products.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

1919 DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents per share will be paid on Friday, July 12, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, June 20, 1921. H. BLAIR SMITH, Treasurer.

BRITISH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKETS

Better Tone Is Reported Even in Shadow of the Coal Strike and the Prices Advance Some

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — In spite of the shadow of the coal strike still overhanging trade there is a better tone in hides and leather. On April 22 best heavy ox hides jumped to 7d. to 7½d. lights making 5½d. to 6½d. in view of the slow demand for sole leather. The advance is not easily accounted for, but it is said to be due to orders for export to the Continent. Cows are selling at 4½d. in best selections, but prices do not yet seem low enough to tempt American tanners to buy, although many others are put up to them by exporters.

The leather trade, though far from normal for the time of year, seems looking up a bit, and large clearances of cheap bonds have been made which has eased the market a good deal.

According to the report, the International Petroleum Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, is spending more than \$25,000,000 on development of the De Mares concession in the heart of Colombia, which it purchased from the Tropical Oil Company. This concession contains 1,300,000 acres and has three producing wells. A six-inch pipe line has been laid to a refinery at Barranca Bermeja. There are being constructed a railroad and a tractor road. The company has also purchased an island at the mouth of the Magdalena River, on which it plans a refinery ultimately to have a capacity of 25,000 barrels daily. It is also laying a pipe line from the De Mares concession, 300 miles up the river, to tide water, at a probable cost of \$20,000,000.

Late in the week the general lack of strength continued, even in the face of a very encouraging federal reserve statement. The latest report of the reserve system places the combined total of reserves against deposits and notes at 56.3 per cent, which has steadily risen since the low point of May, 1920, when it was 42.2 per cent.

The statement clearly shows the strengthening results of the deflation and readjustment that is going on. The reports themselves of the readjustment by individual concerns are not pleasant to read on the surface when contrasted with the glowing reports of other years, but collectively the process of setting the business house in order is achieving results.

In proportion as this is accomplished the market is expected to improve.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending May 20, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

High Low Last
7.100 Am Agr. Chem. 50% 47% 49%
13,000 Am H. & Pfd. 45% 45% 46%
20,000 Am Int. Corp. 49% 45% 46%
5,300 Am Linseed. 43% 41% 41%
10,000 Am Steel. 32% 30% 30%
4,200 Am Sugar. 32% 30% 30%
12,800 Am Tel. & Tel. 10% 10% 10%
18,800 Am Woolen. 74% 74% 76%
20,000 Am. & C. 13% 13% 13%
24,000 Am. & C. Graph. 7% 7% 7%
2,700 Atchison. 83 81 81
23,100 Baldwin Loco. 89% 84% 84%
39,500 Baldwin & Ohio. 43 39 39
30,800 Beth St. B. 81 58 58%
25,500 Cent. Lea. 42% 38% 42%
53,100 C. M. & St. P. 45% 42% 43%
14,700 C. & M. St. P. 45% 42% 43%
16,000 C. M. St. P. 45% 42% 43%
18,000 Chile Corp. 13% 11% 13%
18,500 C. & C. Graph. 7% 7% 7%
24,000 C. & C. Graph. 7% 7% 7%
12,200 Cub Am. Sug. 21% 22% 23%
8,800 Cuba Cane. 20% 18% 19%
33,900 End

ADVERTISING IN CHINA AND JAPAN

Commissioner of Department of Commerce Describes Methods of Reaching Buyers in the Two Far Eastern Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Methods of reaching the buyer through advertising differ widely in China from Japan, the difference, however, being dependent on the economic, industrial and educational differences of the two countries, according to J. W. Sanger, trade commissioner of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has made a special study of advertising procedures in the Far East and, previously, in Central and South America. It was discovered in 1915, he said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that, with the exception of a few large business organizations, little was known in the United States of the status and methods of advertising abroad, and the receipt of many inquiries along this line decided the bureau that accurate and detailed information must be obtained as a factor in maintaining the foreign trade of the United States.

"In Japan," Mr. Sanger said, "there are about 500 daily newspapers, and many of them are excellent. In China there are only the beginnings of newspapers, and few of them are of any value. This is, of course, traceable to the fact that in Japan 90 per cent of the population can read and write, while in China 90 per cent cannot. Japanese newspapers, therefore, are the predominant factor in advertising in that country; while in China the advertising message goes out through varicolored posters through direct mail letters to the literate and through story tellers schooled in the merits of a certain product."

Advertising Methods

A traditional reverence among the Chinese for anything written, due to the high standing the scholar has always had in China, Mr. Sanger said, makes the mail approach particularly effective. A letter will not be thrown away but treated with great deference. The poster, he said, is an excellently lithographed affair; but is used mainly to advertise the manufacturer, the retailer reaching his public both in China and Japan through advertising only in the larger cities and irregularly.

Asked to what extent American advertising specialists have entered the Far Eastern field in an attempt to adapt its methods of advertising to American products, Mr. Sanger said that there is one good agency in China and several in Japan. The larger concerns doing a foreign business and many banks are adding special training for their men, which includes the element of advertising. One interesting instance of turning a national institution into an advertising medium is that of the story teller, who goes about gathering hearers by sounding on a brass instrument and acts somewhat as a nationalized town crier. American advertisers recognized these men as a direct means of reaching the people and schooled them in weaving the story of a product into their discussions, with excellent results, particularly so far as articles of wide application are concerned.

Although his particular field was that of advertising, Mr. Sanger said, there are certain outstanding facts that must be considered in studying trade relations between the United States and the Far East. He contrasted the industrial situation of the two countries, pointing out that Japan is becoming an increasingly industrial country and will buy more machinery and raw material. China, on the other hand, is a market for finished products and a source of raw materials.

Chinese Railroads

The transportation situation is at the basis of China's economic problems," Mr. Sanger asserted. "No matter how you view conditions you must inevitably come back to this as fundamental. When you realize that China's railroad systems are 6000 miles in all and the United States has 265,000 miles, the barrier to development is obvious. Building railways is China's first problem and undoubtedly the work will have to be done by foreign capital."

There is no labor unrest in China, Mr. Sanger said, competition to get a living being too keen. Labor costs have not risen to any appreciable extent, either. In Japan, however, wages have increased considerably because of the war demand upon Japan. A readjustment has taken place, however, since the financial upset of two years ago.

"High prices and high freight charges," Mr. Sanger said, summing up the fundamentals of United States trade with the Far East, "are not, in my mind, the outstanding handicap to American exporters. It is rather the mistake of trying to sell goods too quickly. Americans must follow the slow method of cultivation, being content to wait for their profits until they are established. Further, many are attempting to develop trade with a too inadequate knowledge of the field. With the growing number and quality of sources of information, however, Japan and, particularly, China offer great possibilities to the United States and the world."

FOREST PROTECTION WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
TRENTON, New Jersey—In all the public schools of New Jersey this week will be observed as "Forest Protection Week." The State Department of Conservation and Development has sent to school superintendents communications emphasizing the importance of the movement and urging cooperation. Nearly 10,000 forest fires occur in New Jersey yearly.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum
"Miners at Work," by Hans Holbein

HOLBEIN'S TRAVELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Holbein spent the earlier days of his painting career in Basel, in those times an exceedingly turbulent and exciting town. He seems to have got on very well indeed although not adverse to practical jokes and witlessness of one sort and another. His art attracted the notice of Erasmus with very important results. For Holbein, so he said, decided to leave Basel in order to increase the value of his pictures which were becoming too numerous there to command high prices. Erasmus therefore armed him with a letter of introduction to Sir Thomas More.

Probably the artist set off from Basel on foot and it is thought that some fine drawings attributed to him were done during occasional rests in the low country towns before he left Antwerp for London. Whatever his route may have been he is supposed to have finalized his exit from the town of his adoption by a tour-de-force; he had at his house a portrait, and before sending it to the owner he painted a fly upon the forehead in a very realistic way; when the good man received his picture he was entranced with its lifelike veracity and went up to it to brush away the fly only to discover the deception! Though Walpole and the brothers Percy believe the anecdote it is almost too devoid of purpose to be credible, though we are told that the incident aroused the enthusiasm of the town and that the citizens took steps to prevent the departure of so talented an artist from their midst; however, if all this be true Holbein found a back door through which to slip.

Arrived in London he settled in More's house in Chelsea and painted pictures of his patron and the family; most of these now in existence seem either counterfeit, or not of the family at all. At least a portrait of the Chancellor brought Henry VIII in search of the painter, who set him up in the royal palace to paint the King. In the course of this work Holbein seems to have shown rather more than an artistic temperament, and on one occasion he went so far as to throw a noble down stairs; he then hurried to the King, and got his pardon without disclosing the nature of the act, so that when the enraged lord arrived: "You have not to do with Holbein, but with me," said the King, "I tell you of seven peasants I can make as many lords; but of seven lords I could not make one Holbein."

The occasion which may have led Holbein to cross the Alps and even to visit Italy, though there is no evidence save certain characteristics of some of his painting that he ever did visit Italy, was the much debated plan of marriage between his royal patron and the dowager Duchess of Milan. Holbein painted the lady but for reasons not connected with the portrait Henry decided against the Duchess; some unfriendly critics of the King said that it was the duchess who decided not to be queen of England owing to the insecurity of tenure connected with that office. Holbein made the journey at any rate, and though nothing came of it for others, it had an undoubted effect upon his work and his vision.

Another occasion was not without more unfortunate results. Holbein was instructed to paint Anne of Cleves; once more setting out upon his travels he visited the lady and made his portrait of her. When the portrait arrived Henry was highly pleased, but not so when the lady followed; he did not consider the portrait a good likeness and preferred it to the original; he complained he had been deluded by his minister upon whom the results of his chagrin fell. Holbein fortunately appears to have got off with a caution. He visited Basel once more, but though the town did its best to attract him back with bribes and entreaties,

NEEDS OF PATENT OFFICE OUTLINED

Work Seriously Handicapped by Lack of Funds, It Is Declared—Reports Are Delayed and Erroneous Conclusions Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reputing the committee which had been negotiating terms of settlement of the marine strike, the marine unions adopted a resolution by a practically unanimous vote at a session at Cooper Union yesterday, to stand fast on their original demands, and notified James Davis, Secretary of Labor, who had come to New York on Saturday with the committee to complete the arrangements for the settlement with the owners, that no compromise would be accepted that included a reduction in wage. Secretary Davis had meantime persuaded the American Steamship Owners Association to modify their uncompromising attitude of refusal to enter into an agreement with the unions, and they had agreed to refer the compromise plan to a committee and reply to the proposition tomorrow. The action of the unions makes this without effect, however.

TENNESSEE MEETS TERMS OF CONTRACT

NEW YORK, New York—The battle ship Tennessee arrived here on Saturday after a series of tests off the Maine coast. All contract requirements were met, with a good margin, officers said, adding that the Tennessee—one of the two electric-drive battleships now in commission—was ready to put to sea for any task required of her. On her way from Boston the ship was given three test runs of 12 hours each, one at 18 knots, one at 19 knots and one under full power. The Tennessee received special praise from her officers for the manner in which she could come to a stop from full speed ahead and go astern. In this test, they said, the 33,000-ton vessels broke all records, coming to a full stop and reversing in less than three minutes.

FISHING INDUSTRY MAY BE ASSISTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Definite action on the part of the United States Department of Commerce in assisting the fishing industry is expected to result from the recent conference with Secretary Herbert Hoover at Washington. About 40 leading representatives of the fisheries from the Atlantic seaboard, Gulf coast, Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes responded to the invitation and were convinced that the industry is in a fair way to receive official aid for the first time in history.

Secretary Hoover presided at the meeting. It was reported that practically nothing ever had been done by the government in behalf of the fish industry, although the United States Department of Agriculture was a staunch supporter of the fishing interests of the country. A variety of plans were proposed as to how the fish trade, through the Bureau of Fisheries, might operate to the benefit of the commercial fisheries. Particular emphasis was placed on news of improvement in the transportation system for fresh fish, freight rates and similar problems. Secretary Hoover desires to extend the greatest possible help to the industry, in the opinion of those present. A second conference is to be called in a short time, specially for the producing branch of the industry.

iveness of the patent system itself may be involved unless remedial measures are taken."

Swamped With Work

The Patent Office at the present time is literally swamped with work, according to Mr. Wyman, and so handicapped by resignations among the technical experts necessary to carry on the work that conditions are growing steadily worse. The office is at least seven months behind, with little hope of catching up, and applications continue to pour in, in increasing numbers, and to pile up on the desk of the already overworked examiners. American industry is being unfavorably affected as a result, said Mr. Wyman; manufacturers cannot take up new inventions, titles to industrial property are left in a state of confusion, and the general public is denied the advantages which would come from the adoption of many new inventions, once the patent rights had been settled.

"It is inconceivable," he said, "that public opinion, once it appreciated the facts, would permit an institution so identified with the progress, the industrial welfare, and the genius of this country, to grow stale through indifference. Although the American patent system is the best ever devised, it has been so neglected by Congress that it is 'run down at the heel.'

An attempt made during the last Congress to put through a bill increasing the force and salaries in the Patent Office was defeated because of objection to a provision giving the Federal Trade Commission power to deal with inventions and patents developed by government employees in the course of their official duties, in order that they might be translated into actual public service. The bill was vigorously pushed by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, former chairman of the Senate Patents Committee, after being favorably reported out by the committee, but it was killed before coming to a vote in the Senate. Legislation is now pending to afford the Patent Office the required relief for its more urgent needs, a bill having been introduced for that purpose at the beginning of the session. It is expected that it will soon be reported out by the Patent Committee of the House.

FORD BONUS TO BE ADDED TO MEN'S PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The Ford Motor Company announces that its bonus system as carried out heretofore is to be changed to what will constitute practically a raise in pay for the workers. It has been the custom to pay the bonus in a lump sum, but under this plan many who worked only part of a year failed to receive their bonus in not on the company's rolls at the time the bonus was distributed. Under the new scheme the bonus will be distributed in part on each regular pay day. The new plan was effective May 1. Many millions have been paid to the Ford workers since the bonus system went into effect several years ago.

CAMERONIA'S MAIDEN TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Camerona, a new oil-burning steamship of the Anchor Line, arrived at this port on Saturday at the end of her 10-day maiden voyage. She was commanded by Capt. James Blaikie, who was in charge of the Caledonia of the same line, which the Germans sank in the Mediterranean during the war.

Among the startling evidences of loose screws in the machinery of the Patent Office are these facts: Some 45,000 applications for patents are at present piled up on the examiners' desks, awaiting action; the average new case is reached for first action about seven months after it is first filed, while an adequate working force would make a report possible in from two weeks to a month; the volume of work coming in to the office has increased 40 per cent since 1918, while the personnel has increased 5 per cent; erroneous conclusions as to patent rights are increasing in number because the office is inadequately supplied with men and means to make proper searches.

Salaries Are Low

The fundamental weakness is the same as is found in all government departments where the work demands trained men—the salaries paid are too low to attract men of the required skill and ability or to induce experts to remain when they are offered outside positions at a much higher rate of pay. The result is a constantly shifting personnel, with frequent vacancies which cannot be filled. During the past year, for example, it was found necessary to appoint 68 persons temporarily to fill positions in the technical corps, although six examinations were held by the Civil Service Commission in the effort to fill the vacancies through the regular channels.

Reports of "wholesale resignations" recently made by the American engineering council of the Federated American Engineering Societies are only slightly exaggerated, statistics for the past year show. According to the report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1920, there were 86 resignations from the examining corps alone, this being the branch requiring expert technical skill, and 142 resignations out of the 560 employees in the clerical force. This 25 per cent turnover is attributed to the extremely low salary schedule maintained in this office, which is the lowest clerical wage scale in the department service. Balance against this is the fact that the increase in applications for 1920 was reported as 16.4 per cent over 1919, and 54 per cent over 1918, and the seriousness of the situation will be obvious.

In submitting the 1920 report, the following warning was given by the former commissioner, R. F. Whitehead: "The service rendered in the technical work of this office has, in consequence of these conditions, become necessarily unsatisfactory. Inasmuch as the title to industrial property of vast value is concerned in the determinations of this office, the effect-

CLASSIFIED

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY—Continued

KIRK'S Picture Framing Pictures & Mirrors Tel. Berk. 4912. 2126 Center St. Say it with Flowers THE FLOWER SHOP 2126 Center St. Berkeley 4134

The Berkeley Florist R. T. McDODGALL, Proprietor 2215 Telegraph Ave. Phone Berkeley 2804

Sidney V. Chown

GROCERIES and MEATS

College Ave. and Thousand Oaks Berkeley, California

California Meat Market Telephone Berkeley 2811. 2276 Shattuck Avenue

SILL'S 8. J. SILL & CO. House of Quality Groceries, Delicacies, Fruits and Vegetables. Hardware, 2129 University Avenue. Berkeley 5204. Home F. 5204.

ACK BROTHERS, (Premier Printers High Grade Commercial & Social Stationery 2126 Center St. BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

HARMS & MORSE, Inc. STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, ENGRAVERS Kads and Finishing our specialties 2126 Shattuck Ave., opp. First National Bank Berk., 1904. Phone Quincy 3868-W.

M. JACOBY & CO. FURRIERS EXCLUSIVE TAILORING FOR MEN AND WOMEN Telephone Berkeley 7284. 2126 University Ave.

HINK'S DRY GOODS One of Berkeley's Largest Stores

J. F. Hink & Son, Inc. HEMSTITCHING AND PLEATING The Mode Art Phone Berkeley 7804. 2126 Telegraph Ave.

The Misses' Shop 2025 Shattuck Avenue "Where the Key Stops" An Exclusive Assortment of DRESSES, FROCKS, WRAPS, BLOUSES

Unusual Values and Unusual Quality. Brasch's Headquarters for Infants' and Children's Wear 2228 Shattuck at Kittredge The Wallace Millinery

POPPULAR PRICES 2025 Shattuck Avenue Opposite Public Library

The Camera Shop 2223 SHATTUCK AVENUE Kodak Printing & Pictures & Framing. DICKSON & HOLBROOK Sheet Metal Work Heating and Ventilating 2126 Haste St. Tel. Berk. 2847

WESTERN VAN & STORAGE CO. Household Goods and Baggage Moved, Packed and Stored 1511 Shattuck Ave. Tel. Berk. 2808

Herbert Jones Men's Wear That Men Like Shattuck at Allston

Hyman's 2165 Shattuck Avenue BERKELEY, CAL. For Blouses, Sweaters, Skirts, Sport Apparel and Millinery.

The Booterie Shoes for You 2126 Shattuck Avenue BERKELEY

SHATTUCK AVE. AT KITTREDGE ST. BERKELEY VARSITY CANDY SHOP FINE CANDIES FROZEN DELICACIES Corner Telegraph Avenue and Bancroft Way H. RINGHOLM Phone Berkeley 451 Tailor to Men and Women 2221 SHATTUCK AVENUE

COLLEGE NATIONAL BANK OF BERKELEY We safeguard your interests 2025 Addison Street MARSHALL STEEL COMPANY Dry Cleaners and Dyers 2124 Centre Street and Dyers Berkeley Delivery in Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond

Alpine Wood & Supply Co. Russell and Adeline Streets BERKELEY 1810

Hi-Heat Coal BEST FOR EVERY PURPOSE GET YOUR WINTER SUPPLY NOW Mill Blocks—Oak—Pinewood

FRESNO CANDIES—ICE CREAM—LUNCHEON Wilson's 117 J St. FRESNO

LOS GATOS H. E. HOWARD ELECTRIC SHOP 31 East Main Street Los Gatos, Calif. Phone Berkeley 2722

ALASKA

JUNEAU

H. S. GRAVES FRONT ST.

Men's Clothing

PIANOS FOR SALE OR RENT EXPERT PIANO TUNER GEORGE ANDERSON Phone 145 P. O. 501

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ALAMEDA

The Needle Work Shoppe

Stamping, Embroidering, Crochet, Knitting, China Painting, Gifts and Novelties.

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WE CARRY ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF GENUINE IVORY, PYRALIN IVORY, DUXBACH AND KAMPUT OUTING CLOTHING, JERSEY SWEATERS, TENNIS RACKETS AND GOLF OUTFITS IN OAKLAND.

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TAFT & BENNOYER, CompanyEstablished 1875
Oakland's Oldest Dry Goods HouseFORTY-SIX SECTIONS
NOW DISPLAYING

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SPRING MERCHANDISE

Quality Before All Else

May, 14th and 15th Streets

Castalia LaundryPhone Lakewood 5411
2007 CENTURY ST., OAKLAND, CAL.**Chas. C. Navlet Co.**

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EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME

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917 Washington St., Oakland, Calif.

HINGSTON'S

FIRE SERVICE THAT SATISFIES

2005 TELEGRAPH AVE.

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Groceries, Fruits, Delicatessen

QUALITY AND SERVICE

212 14th St.

Phone Lakeside 525 and 530

Cappell's

CLAY, FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STS., OAKLAND, CALIF.

A Progressive

Department Store

With 30 years service record, a store true to its ideals to be a worthy business factor in a great community; true to its merchandising policy of dependable merchandise, fair dealing and best store service.

OUTING TIME NOW

HAVE YOU YOUR KODAK?

If not it is high time to get one.

We have them in styles to fit the small

Browne Camera beginning in price at \$2.00

up to the finest Kodak at a hundred or more.

BRING YOUR FILMS TO US FOR

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

Take plenty of films with you.

Return those you do not use.

SMITH BROTHERS

12th St. Between Washington and Broadway

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

LOCATED WHERE RAIL AND WATER MEET

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

Affiliated with Central Savings Bank

Combined Assets \$46,000,000

OAKLAND CALIFORNIA**PALO ALTO**
Serviceable
Reliable
FOOTWEAR**THOITS SHOE STORE**

176 University Avenue

VOGUE WAIST SHOP

MRS. AUMOCK

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Latest Styles Arriving Daily

All Goods Guaranteed

Allitations Included

China—Glassware**GROCERIES**

BIXBY & LILLIE

STRAY, THE PRINTERS
Commercial and Society Printers

400 Harrison St. Phone 711-W.

CALIFORNIA

PALO ALTO—Continued**FRAZER & CO.**

SPRING, 1921

New Goods Arriving Daily

HANDSOME WOOL PLAIDS

BEAUTIFUL VOILES

NEW COTTONS, COTTONS

DAINTY BLouses

REDFERN CORSETS—PHOENIX HOSIERY

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DRY GOODS

House Furnishing Goods

Ladies Dresses, Suits and Coats, Corsets

Underwear and Hosiery

Family Hotel and Restaurant Accommodations

Hotel Palo Alto

PUBLIC DINING ROOM

Ten Minutes Ride from Stanford University

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Furniture—New and Used

Phone 222 224 University Ave.

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Stationery and Pictures

CORNER University Ave. and Parsons St.

ORDERS taken for infants' complete layette.

For particulars address MISS COBB, 621 14th

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Fancy Meats

Phone 424-M 400 412 High St.

Palo Alto Furniture Co.

Rugs—Linoleums

Window Shades and Stoves

Phone 12 300 University Ave.

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Three houses 5 blocks from 14th Street

2 porches 20x20 and 25x25, 1 acre room

bungalow, 1 large cellar with oil furnace, trunk

water, 2000 ft. of water pipe, 2000 ft. of

gas, 200 ft. coal range, garage for two automobiles,

Kaweah pump system.

Garage, 20x20, porch, 4 large

garages, 20x20, 20x20, 20x20, 20x20, 17 varnished

fruit trees, berries, grapevines, 1000 ft. of

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

THE TREND
OF MODERN ART

I—Toward Post-Impressionism

It must have been fully apparent to all who followed the fortunes of European art that for several years before the war the security of certain established schools was being seriously threatened. Pictures reflecting the conventional training of these popular academies filled the galleries to overflowing. Such pictures, mainly concerned with a mere imitative presentation of life and nature, anecdotal and topographical—although faultless in drawing and technique and the realistic rendering of atmosphere, color and texture—were yet far removed from art's highest ideal, viz., the expression of Truth and that interpretative attitude toward life and nature that enjoys an ever widening scope of creative vision. The insufficiency of this limited sense of art made its sterility inevitable and, in spite of occasional flings from passing vogue of color or fads of technique, the general result was a tedious repetition, year after year, on the walls of salon and academy.

To appreciate the revolutionary protest directed against the insipidity and dullness of this old order by such movements as post-impressionism—under which heading is included expressionism, vorticism, futurism, and cubism—it is of vital importance to understand something of the conflict between imitative art and that which is known as interpretative, and why the former should have arrayed against itself these forces of rebellion.

In art that is merely imitative, the artist maintains an idolatrous attitude toward nature; he accepts her as she is, enthrones her as truth, and worships her as beauty.

Art then becomes to him the ability to copy her in all her varying moods, and the greatest art that which copies her so closely as to deceive even the human eye. To gain sufficient skill in order to succeed in this direction requires no great amount of genius; but rather patience, observation, and industry. The yearly display of students' work proves this. Here may be seen endless studies from models and still life, flowers, fruit, and fish, the glitter of cut glass, and the sheen of silk, all copied "true to life." Yet we know how little promise of future creative ability even the best of such efforts present.

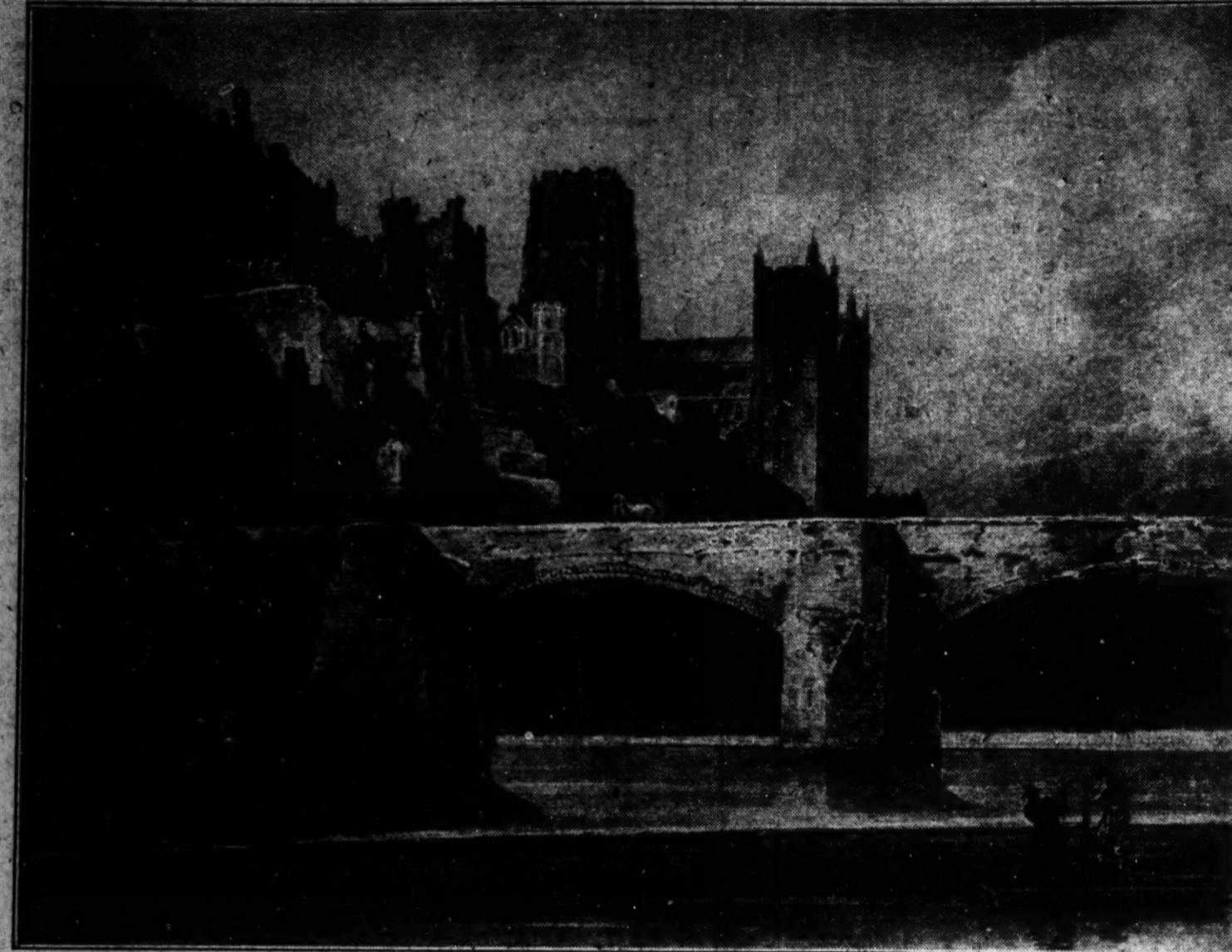
Unfortunately, these clever imitative studies are not confined to student days. Every year the Salon and Academy display works by some of the greatest living masters that are little more than a continuation of the same "student studies," planned on a larger scale, with perhaps the addition of figures and story interest, but invariably copied from a built-up studio setting. The same may be said of much of the landscape art, which consists of liberal transcripts from nature and expresses no individual thought or outlook, proving that you cannot serve "two masters," that you cannot focus effort on the desire to merely imitate nature and at the same time assimilate her rhythm, absorb her color, and develop that creative vision necessary to produce an original work. This primitive desire to copy—man's first groping toward artistic expression—is as far removed from art's consummation as the cave dwelling prepared by nature is from the palace representing the acme of natural science and architectural skill.

No one has more clearly stated this and the artist's true relation to nature than Whistler, in his "Ten O'clock" where he writes: "Nature contains the elements in color and form of all pictures as the keyboard contains the notes of all music. But the artist is born to pick and choose and group these elements that the result may be beautiful, as the musician gathers his notes and forms his chords until he brings forth from chaos glorious harmony." Emerson also has described art as "Nature passed through the筛子 of man." And again, in the words of another writer, "Art is not a photographer but a man's view of nature, and for this reason it enlists our human sympathies." It is when the artist fails to realize this that he ceases to enjoy his birthright, namely, the ability to reflect the creative might of Truth, Vision, inspiration, and originality depart, and he becomes a mere photographic copying machine instead of a thinker. It is just this power to think about life and nature that differentiates the artist from the machine, and the extent to which this thinking is inspired by Truth measures the quality of his art.

Another result of the imitative point of view, and one that has done much to encourage the propaganda of post-impressionism, has been the gradual and inevitable trend toward insipidity and prettiness. Pandering, as it often has done, to the popular love for cheap sentimental subjects and the "chocolate box" ideal of beauty, it has given the modern extremists an excuse for advocating a return to primitivism or the brutality of savage art as an escape from its enervating influence.

Again, in the important question of color, this system has done little to satisfy the natural love for it common to most people. In its effort to express realism it has covered up, in the gloom of shadow and atmosphere, the glowing hues of earth and sky, so that pure color has become a rarity, resulting in a prevailing drabness of tone and general color starvation. These and other reasons have given good cause for discontent and left ample scope for reform. Many have looked in expectation toward the advent of a new and fuller understanding of art which would supply these essentials.

Another reason for dissatisfaction arose from the way in which picture-making had become divorced from the homely needs of the people, to such an extent, in fact, that the needs of the home rarely determined its production.



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"Durham," by Thomas Girtin

The artist, as often as not, bids him to the country and copied from nature whatever happened to appeal to him. Or else in his top-lighted studio, shut off from the world and its utilitarian demands, he painted his picture with the aid of a model and studio settings.

But whether he gleaned it "plain air," or in the dull seclusion of his studio, the final goal of his effort was the competitive walls of the picture gallery rather than the quiet walls of the home. It would be difficult to overestimate how much this exhibition habit has been responsible for the aesthetic deadness both of the artist and the public. It certainly has done much to prepare the ground for even the wildest of modern movements and supplied strong arguments against the established order of things.

On the other hand, changes had come about in the people's attitude toward art; they had begun to think of pictures as something more than a framed piece of pleasant color or clever execution on their walls, but as an effective channel for suggestion, good or bad, according to the idea expressed. The cry of "art for art's sake" with its belief that good craftsmanship creates great art out of any subject, went no longer unchallenged.

In fact, some were realizing that, as an evil idea, camouflaged by artistic skill, becomes only more dangerous as an influence. The demand was growing for pictures that conveyed clean and healthy ideas expressed in happy colors and good design, pictures for the home at popular prices, not as often in the past, only for the walls of the wealthy or the collector's portfolio. In all this was shown a growing discontent with the old order and a reaching out for the new—for freedom, color, rhythm, and originality, an unparalleled condition of receptivity where people were willing to listen or eager to learn.

It was upon this unique state of preparedness that post-impressionism was launched upon an expectant public sympathetic to art innovations. How did it avail itself of this rare opportunity?

H. T.
JUNIOR ART PATRONS
OF AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Two centuries of American artists in review—Stuart, West, Copely, Smibert, the Peales, Vanderlyn, and Sully, with finished and formal portraits in a by-gone grand manner; Morse, Jarvis, Huntington and Inman, their successors of the mid-Victorian period; Doughty and Cole and Durand, who ushered in the Hudson River school of landscapists; Winslow Homer, Wyant, Homer Martin and Blakelock, who broadened it out for the Twachtmans and Murphys of a later generation; Fuller, Ryder, and Arthur B. Davis, three modern mystics; and finally the master line of Whistler, Sargent, Chase, Meakin, LaFarge, Hassam, Henri and Bellows—this is the initial offering of the Junior Art Patrons of America, in the academic galleries of the Fine Arts Building in Fifty-Seventh Street.

This retrospective exhibition, however, important as it is in the public assembling of two or three hundred representative native works belonging mostly to inaccessible private collections, is only the passing inaugural event marking the debut of a permanent organization which is sure to play its part in the cultural development of the immediate future.

Mrs. Albert Sternier, with the efficient backing of many socially prominent pa-

tronesses organized this artistic May-fair. The whole movement is in the eager trend of our time. It is one more evidence of what a thoughtful observer, Egmont Arens, has characterized as "a general searching for the more enduring values in life, and a scrutiny of the nation's resources, spiritual as well as material."

But the basic idea of the new organization is practicable simplicity itself. It is for the systematic training of the younger people of today, the potential art collectors and arbiters of tomorrow. In the discriminating appreciation of work of real value and pertinence as produced in our country and time. Thus the immediate comparisons invited are not as between home artists and foreign artists, but as between American "old" and "modern" masters, showing the splendid inheritance that already is ours. A bird's-eye view or consensus of the whole evolution process or America's expression in painting—and, though more summarily, in sculpture and the graphic branches as well—is what the retrospective exhibition gives, with abundant actual pictorial interest for all.

The only specified condition of membership in the society is a pledge to invest not less than \$25 a year in the purchase of works of art. With the large majority, of course, especially of the fledgling collectors and patrons, this means prints. Well and good. The print always has been, and is more than ever today, the universal circulating medium of art. Print collecting is a liberal education in itself, and the logical induction to art connoisseurship in general. Curator William M. Ivins, of the Metropolitan Museum, speaking the other day at the opening of the print and drawing section which now supplements the loan exhibition of French paintings, emphasized a significant point concerning the status of the detached print or graphic book illustration as an integral work of art. Most drawings, he pointed out, whether by the master painters or by the lesser and more restricted specialists in the various gravure or lithographic processes, are made for the specific purpose of reproduction. The print, therefore, with its carefully calculated scale reductions and mechanical manipulations of the plate, represents the final achievement of the artist's idea, according to his means. It conveys the actual autographic quality—especially if it be a lithographic print. In a broad artistic sense, painting, drawing, water color, pastel, lithograph, etching, engraving or woodcut are all one, being but different facets of the same essential thought or aesthetic emotion.

The print annex of the Junior Art Patrons' show, installed in the Academy Room, is not retrospective in scope, as the paintings are. It includes, however, a collection of contemporary graphic work sufficiently varied to show, firstly, that practically all our leading painters are also painter-gravers in one or another, and sometimes all, of the media, with results that reveal, in individual instances, at least, promise of rivaling the best contemporary European work; and, secondly, what will give practical encouragement to multitudes of would-be collectors of modest means, the fact that excellent and highly companionable prints by many of the foremost artists of the time can be purchased at prices within the \$25 limit.

In this line the educational work inaugurated by the Junior Art Patrons will be opportunely reinforced by the fifth annual exhibition of the Painter-Gravers of America, just installed at the Brown-Robertson Gallery, to remain until June 4.

ART LIFE IN
MANCHESTER

By The Christian Science Monitor special
art correspondent

When a Londoner packs his bag for the cities in the North he has visions of miles of docks, factories and slums, a dirty atmosphere overhanging with a dense veil of smoke belched from a hundred chimneys sacrificing everything to the god commerce. He sees the people of these cities with minds of one set purpose, money-making. He visualizes the life of them devoid of anything ameliorating in this hard workaday scheme of things. He knows that when he embarks on his train he leaves behind some of the finest collections of the art treasures of the world. All the very best of culture and beauty of many civilizations he leaves at his back in the museums and galleries of London. Hence his surprise is the greater and the sweater when in cities like Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Newcastle, and Glasgow he finds a vital art life among such unpromising surroundings.

In Manchester this art life is a very conscious one and has received impetus from time to time by the munificence and foresight of some of its foremost citizens. The Whitworth Art Gallery, not very long ago reopened after the war, contains a collection together with much sense and discrimination. Recent litigation in the law courts will have brought the name of Sir Joseph Whitworth, its founder, to the notice of many and the hope that the settlement will deal no blow to this magnificent collection. Manchester received many money bequests from Sir Joseph Whitworth to be used for public purposes, such as scholarships, parks, colleges, the Art Gallery swallowing the major part. The original idea was a technical and art college but the school of art was ultimately transferred to the corporation. Manchester, like Camberwell, used its famous "whisky money" with about £40,000 profit made on the jubilee of 1887 for the furtherance of this Art Gallery.

The collection was started with a fine set of water colors, the property of John Ed. Taylor, a past proprietor of the Manchester Guardian, G. F. Watts contributing his famous "Love and Death." It was the Taylor drawings which gave a bias to the collection, which is the finest of its kind outside the National Collections. Here are to be seen a series of six magnificent Blake drawings, as yet unreproduced, illustrating Milton's "Hymn to the Nativity" and the last work from his hand, "The Ancient of Days," which was to have formed the frontispiece to "Europe." These, with some eighty Turners, the finest collection of Samuel Prout's drawings in existence, many drawings of the lesser water colorists, who are now happily receiving more attention, and a superb "Durham" by T. Girtin, reproduced above.

Those who have made up their minds as to what Stark could do and could not, will receive a rude shock and some instruction by three water-color drawings by him, which might have been done today, so "free" and modern are they in feeling. The student will here be able to trace the history of English water-color painting, as perhaps in no other gallery in England. He will see the topographical style of Paul Sandby and others, which will perhaps lead him to the conclusion that this peculiarly English art had its beginnings in tinted engravings and maps of the sixteenth century, being more certain of this than of the vague suggestions from some quarters that its pedigree

can be traced back to the miniatures of the Elizabethan era through the Dutch school of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He will see the burst of power and beauty it attained toward the end of the eighteenth century, finally watching Turner stepping into Girtin's shoes and making the art a world wonder. He will learn more in an hour's inspection of the walls of the Whitworth Art Gallery than the reading of many volumes of books.

The gallery is directed by Mr. Robert Bateman, a man of much sagacity and love for his charges. An incident which happened during the writer's visit gives a good idea of his relation to his work. A man introduced himself, quite a commonplace person, with the remark that he was a native of Manchester and greatly interested in water colors. He then launched on a criticism of the way in which the pictures were hung, and suggested many improvements in a broad non-technical accent, saying this should be there and that there, and so on. To all of this the curator listened with patient civility, entering into the situation with much show of good humor. Can anyone imagine this happening in say the Victoria and Albert Museum or the National Gallery? And yet it is this kind of thing which gives life to the conduct of galleries, which can too often become dead through lack of enthusiasm. And this enthusiasm on the part of the visitors to the gallery is inspiring to those conducting it, and for the first time from the lips of a director of such a place the writer heard of a scheme for the selling of a number of works of second grade—and some such are bound to creep into a collection of this sort—and the replacing of them by examples of more value. The wisdom of this is easy to see, and when one learns that the three Starks and another very beautiful drawing of doubtful authorship were bought for a mere song, then a carte blanche can be given with equanimity to anyone such as Mr. Bateman, holding high ideals, unerring taste, and shrewd business ability.

If Manchester is to be famous and fortunate in the realization of her hereditary aims at the Whitworth Gallery, she is already so in the possession of a magnificent collection of paintings by the pre-Raphaelites. In the Town Hall the unequal but admirable series of frescoes by Ford Madox Brown are but a small compliment to the fine examples in the Manchester Art Gallery of Millais, Rossetti, Leighton, Holman Hunt, Burne Jones, and Ford Madox Brown. Orpen, Clausen, D. T. Cameron, a group of a later day and different understanding, are also to be seen at their best. And comparison with these two schools half a dozen decades apart is most instructive. In the first, full color, meticulous drawing, and attention to detail, contrasted with the quiet dull color, breadth of treatment, and atmospheric effect achieved by the later men. Look at Holman Hunt's lovely "The Hiring Shepherd," Ford Madox Brown's "Work" and Millais' "Autumn Leaves," and then Clausen's "A Winter Morning." D. T. Cameron's wonderful "Dark Augers," and anyone with the right feeling will see in all these works one thing—love.

The Pre-Raphaelites have not just painted figures, just painted flowers exquisitely, just painted costumes and lamb and houses. They have invested all these things with a poetry and depth of feeling which it is too often the vogue today to ignore. So with the two moderns just mentioned. They have not just painted bridges, houses, trees and haystacks. They are not mere landscape painters, they are landscape poetizers using a different

meter and rhythm, and rhyme from the Pre-Raphaelites.

This is the lesson for us in Manchester, and it is easier learnt than would have been the case had the collection been smothered with paintings of the French school, which are too easily met with today in most galleries. Not that examples from France do not exist here, for there is one of the most characteristic and competent of all Boudin's productions, with some examples of the Barbizon school and the Impressionists.

While at the Whitworth Gallery the majority of the works are water colors, those in the Municipal Art Gallery are of oil, and although to the writer the importance of the collection lies in its wealth of examples of the Pre-Raphaelites, catholicity of taste is appealed to by the exhibition of works by Arnesby-Brown, Sargent, Richard Wilson represented by no less than five fine examples, Stott, Holmes, Ricketts, Monticelli, Carot, Troyon, Teniers, van Ostade, etc., etc. In sculpture Rodin, Swan, Gilbert and Harward Thomas make appeals to us, the latter in the cultured and classical "Thysis," while the original wax model of "Lyceas" from his hand tempts the incautious to say things of this contemporary sculptor which only the perspective of distant time usually gives warrant.

DUNDEE ART SOCIETY

By The Christian Science Monitor special
art correspondent

DUNDEE, Scotland—The Dundee Art Society strikes a high level of excellence in its exhibition of paintings and craft work held at the Victoria Art Gallery. Here again are some loaned pictures which give the exhibition stability. There is Orpen's great achievement in portraiture, "Bryce," and the notorious portrait of the Prime Minister by Augustus John. Notorius is the next best thing to fame, but this much-discussed picture has achieved the first at the expense of the second by preconceived ideas as to what Lloyd George really looks like.

This portrait has been lent by the Aberdeen Corporation and is invaluable from a technical point of view in comparing the work of Mr. Stewart Carmichael and Mr. T. Ross.

But apart from these pictures the chief interest in the exhibition is a memorial collection of the work of W. H. Herald. Every one of these examples of a fine painter's work "gets there." He displays rare courage, a faultless relation of tone, amazing vitality, and everything viewed with a tragic poetic feeling which in the hands of so many is often cheap.

James Waterson Herald was a fellow student of James Pryde and William Nicholson and the strength of these two Scottish painters is evident in his work by its influence. The 28 pictures here shown in oil and water color trace his development comprehensively and cannot be overstated in their value to the student. His genius is most consummate in three large pastels, "The Gossips," "A Gipsy Encampment" and "The Minstrels," showing an exceptionally individual mode of looking at life. His place is unique in Scottish art, and it is good that his influence shall be obtainable by students so far away from the center of things as Dundee.

Mr. Macaulan Milne, a young painter, singled out by a far-sighted patron of Dundee to study in Paris, shows in the exhibition several works which promise for their author a career of exceptional achievement. The most notable is "Fifehead Cornfields," a landscape of fine expression and dignity with great truth of color relations. He of all the exhibitors in the landscape knows surely one thing and that is, nature is not nearly so dark toned as most painters' would have us believe. The Dutchmen such as Ruysdael gave to British painters of the Norwich School dark spectacles through which to view their landscape. Here and there one arises who will not see things but in that curious light tone so typical of the landscapes of these islands.

There is in the Glasgow Art Gallery a lovely "Ayrshire Landscape" by George Houston, a painter who grasped this quality of light tone to the fullest. His method is to compare the tone of everything with his sleeve by holding his arm up against the hill, tree, or sky he is painting. This is

for me, for me, these old retreats
Amid the world of London streets
My eye is pleased with all it meets
In Bloomsbury.

Wilfred Whiffen.

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Where Holland Lies

To men of other minds my fancy flies
Embosomed in the deep where Holland lies:
Methinks her patient sons before me stand,
Where the broad ocean leans against the land.
And, sedulous to stop the coming tide,
Left the tall ramparts' artificial pride.
Onward, methinks, and diligently slow,
The firm connected bulwark seems to grow.
Spreads its long arms amidst the watery roar.
Scoops out an empire, and usurps the shore.
While the pant ocean, rising o'er the pile,
Sees an amphibious world beneath him smile:
The slow canal, the yellow-blossomed vale,
The willow-tufted bank, the gilding sail,
The crowded mart, the cultivated plain.—
A new creation rescued from his reign.
—The Traveller." Oliver Goldsmith.

A Day With the Skylarks

"One of my best days in England was spent amid the singing of skylarks on the South Down Hills, near an old town at the mouth of the Little Ouse, where I paused on my way to France," confesses John Burroughs in his book, "Winter Sunshine." "The prospect of hearing one or two of the classical birds of the old world had not been the least of the attractions of my visit, though I knew the chances were against me so late in the season, and I have to thank my good genius for guiding me to the right place at the right time. To get out of London was delight enough, and then to find myself quite unexpectedly on those soft rolling hills, of a mild October day, in full sight of the sea, with the larks pouring out their gladness overhead, was to me good fortune indeed.

"The South Downs form a very remarkable feature of this part of England, and are totally unlike any other landscape I ever saw. I believe it is Huxley who applies to them the epithet of mutation, which they certainly deserve, for they are like the backs of immense sheep, smooth, and round, and fat—so smooth indeed, that the eye can hardly find a place to take hold of, not a tree, or bush, or fence, or house, or rock, or stone, or other object, for miles and miles, save here and there a group of straggling stacks, or a flock of sheep crawling slowly over them, attended by a shepherd and dog, and the only lines visible, those which bound the squares where different crops had been gathered. The soil was rich and mellow,

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like a garden—hills of chalk with a pellicle of black loam.

"These hills stretch a great distance along the coast, and are cut squarely off by the sea, presenting on this side a chain of white chalk cliffs suggesting the old Latin name of this land, Albion.

"Before I had got fifty yards from the station I began to hear the larks, and being unprepared for them I was a little puzzled at first, but was not long in discovering what luck I was in. The song disappointed me at first, but was not

being less sweet and melodious than I had expected to hear, indeed I thought it a little sharp and harsh—a little stubbly—but in other respects, in strength and gladness and continuity, it was wonderful. And the more I heard it the better I liked it, until I would gladly have given any of my songsters at home for a bird that could shower down such notes, even in autumn. Up, up, went the bird, describing a large easy spiral till he attained an altitude of three or four hundred feet, when, spread out against the sky for a space of six or eight minutes, he poured out his delight, filling all the vault with sound. The song is of the sparrow kind, and, in its best parts, perpetually suggested the notes of our vesper sparrow; but the wonder of it is its copiousness and sustained strength. There is no theme, no beginning, middle, or end, like most of our best bird songs, but a perfect swarm of notes pouring out like bees from a hive and resembling each other nearly as closely, and only ceasing as the bird nears the earth again. We have many more melodious songsters; the bobolink in the meadows, for instance; the vesper sparrow in the pastures, the purple finch in the groves, the winter wren, or any of the thrushes in the woods, or the wood-warbler, whose air song is of similar character to that of the sky-lark's, and is even more rapid and ringing, and is delivered in nearly the same manner; but our birds all stop when the sky-lark has only just begun. Away he goes on quivering wing, inflating his throat fuller and fuller, mounting and mounting, and turning to all points of the compass as if to embrace the whole compass as in his song, the notes still raining upon you as distinct as ever, after you have left him far behind. This strain indeed suggests some rare pyrotechnic display, musical sounds being substituted for the many-colored sparks and lights. And yet I will add what perhaps the best readers do not need to be told, that neither the lark song, nor any other bird song, in the open air and under the sky, is as noticeable a feature as my description of it might imply, or as the poets would have us believe; and that most persons, not especially interested in birds or their notes, and intent upon the general beauty of the landscape, would probably pass it by unregarded.

"I suspect that it is a little higher flight than the facts will bear out when the writers make the birds go out of sight into the sky. I could easily follow them on this occasion, though if I took my eye away for a moment it was very difficult to get it back again. I had to search for them as the astronomer searches for a star. It may be that in the spring, when the atmosphere is less clear, and the heart of the bird full of a more mad and reckless love, that the climax is not reached until the eye loses sight of the singer."

William Morris on Coal Mining

There were a number of questions. One particularly—it was put by a miner—Morris answered with evident pleasure: "Does the lecturer propose to do away with coal-mining, and, if so, what would we do for fuel?"

"Our friend's question is quite a proper one," replied Morris; "but I must warn him that on some of these industrial matters I am regarded as somewhat of a heretic, even amongst Socialists. For myself, I should be glad if we could do without coal, and indeed without burrowing like worms and moles in the earth altogether; and I am not sure but we could do without it if we wished to live pleasant lives, and did not want to produce all manner of mere mechanism for multiplying our own servitude and misery, and spoiling half the beauty and art of the world to make merchants and manufacturers rich. In olden days the people did without coal, and were, I believe, rather more happy than we are today, and produced better art, poetry, and quite as good religion and philosophy as we do nowadays. But without saying we can do without coal, I will say that we could do with less than half of what we use now, if we lived properly and produced only really useful, good, and beautiful things. We could get plenty of timber for our domestic fires if we cultivated and cared for our forests as we might do; and with the water and wind power we now allow to go to waste, so to say, and with or without electricity, we could perhaps obtain the bulk of the motive power which might be required for the essential mechanical industries. And, anyway, we should, I hope, be able to make the conditions of mining much more healthy and less disagreeable than they are today, and give the miners a much higher reward for their labor; and also—and this I insist is most important—no one ought to be compelled to work more than a few hours at a time underground, and nobody ought to be compelled to work all their lives, or even constantly week by week, at mining, or indeed any other disagreeable job. Everybody ought to have a variety of occupation, so as to give him a chance of developing his various powers, and of making his work a pleasure rather than a dreary burden. I have tried to answer our friend's question fairly, but I can hardly hope that, not being, maybe, a

bit of a dreamer like myself, he will be satisfied with it."

"You have answered my question quite straight," said the miner, "and I believe there is much truth in what you say."—William Morris and the Early Days of the Socialist Movement, by J. Bruce Glasier.

stones, their arched ceilings are supported by massive pillars. They were originally intended as a refuge for people in case of danger. There is now a small collection of arms in them, and in the upper hallways there are still old and quaint mural paintings which are more interesting from

rate impression of the President. I am now satisfied that he is a man of very considerable native sagacity; and that he has an ingenuous, unsophisticated, frank, and noble character. I believe him to be as true as steel, and as courageous as true...

Our conversation was, of course, on

"Beloved"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
No Old Testament character is more familiar to Bible students, young or old, than David, whose name is supposed to mean "Beloved." Many Bible characters, motor-like, dash into view and suddenly disappear, leaving a train of light extending to the end of time, but of whom there is left scarcely a trace or remembrance of human antecedent or subsequent; of whom Melchizedek, "having neither beginning of days nor end of life," and Elijah are familiar types. But volumes have been written about David and his progenitors and lineage. This youngest son of Jesse the Bethlehemite is introduced to the Bible student in the sixteenth chapter of I Samuel as a keeper of his father's sheep, and is described as "ruddy, and with a beautiful countenance."

Having been secretly chosen by Samuel, the prophet, as successor to Saul, King of Israel, we next find this keeper of his father's sheep standing before the King as armor bearer, and, at times of depressed spirits, refreshing Saul with music from his harp. In the subsequent chapter it is related how the Philistines gathered together their armies to battle against the army of Saul; that the three eldest brothers of David were with Saul's army in the valley of Elah fighting the Philistines, and he had returned from Saul to his father's sheep at Bethlehem. Then, having been sent by his father with provisions and to inquire about the welfare of his brethren in the army, there came to him that opportunity to demonstrate the power of the Living God in dispatching Goliath, the Philistine giant, who by his great stature and ruthlessness had defied the God of Israel and mesmerized Saul's army with fear for a period of forty days.

The story of this event in the life of David illustrates the heroic side of his career and inspires interest from generation to generation in every land where the Bible is known and read. But there is a circumstance related by David himself in connection with this experience which to the casual reader may seem only incidental, but which to the Christian Scientist by far outshines the dispatch of Goliath and the subsequent discomfiture of the Philistine army, for it reveals the spirit of fidelity and true tenderness which made the "ruddy" youth of "beautiful countenance" also the beloved.

During his interview with King Saul, in which he volunteered to go and fight with the Philistine giant, in reply to the King's statement that he was but a youth and the Philistine a man of war from his youth, David said: "Thy servant kept his father's sheep, and there came a lion, and a bear, and took a lamb out of the flock; And I went out after him, and smote him, and delivered it out of his mouth; and when he arose against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him. . . . David said moreover, The Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion, and out of the hand of this Philistine." And he gave as his reason for doing this and his protection as: "seeing he (the Philistine) hath defied the armies of the living God."

Of all the varied experiences of this great Biblical character no scene in his life so graphically depicts the tender, loving spirit, out of which is born true greatness, and which many centuries afterward was exemplified by Jesus of Nazareth, the Messiah. More to be desired by far than the unerring aim that would dispatch a lion or a giant, is that tender love which delivered the frightened lamb from the mouth of the lion, silenced its fear and restored it without hurt to the fold. Great indeed the artist who might portray that scene in David's experience, bringing out the expression of mingled triumph and tenderness in the countenance of the "ruddy" keeper of his father's sheep, as he turned from the vanquished beast to comfort the rescued lamb now resting securely in his arms.

Nineteen centuries ago Jesus of Nazareth, the beloved of God, in honor also called the Son of David, and who styled himself, "the good shepherd," introduced to a selfish, material world the religion of Love. In tender compassion he went about doing good. He healed the sick, cleansed the lepers, cast out devils, raised the dead and did many other wonderful works, including the resurrection of his body from the grave, thereby demonstrating the power of divine Science to rescue sinning, suffering, dying mortals from the jaws of destruction.

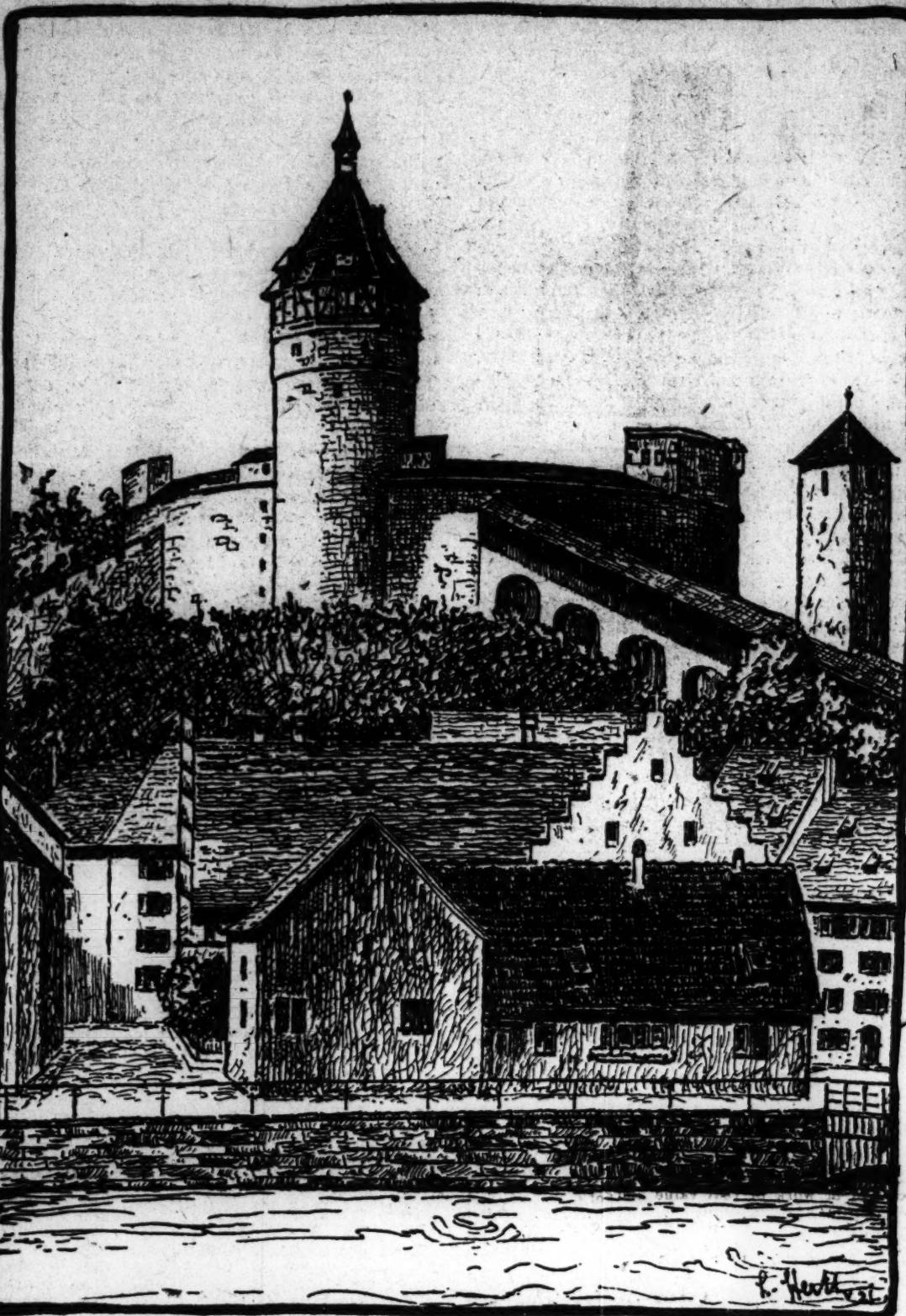
In this age Christian Scientists are emulating the works of the good Shepherd, through the understanding and application of the Science he taught and demonstrated, and which was rediscovered by Mary Baker Eddy, and given to the world in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and other published works. By this Science sinners are being reformed, the sick are healed, in many cases after all material means have failed, false appetites and vicious habits destroyed, grief and sorrow assuaged, harmony and peace restored to broken hearts, and the world saved from the darkness of materialism.

On page xi of the Preface to Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The physical healing of Christian Science results now, as in Jesus' time, from the operation of divine Principle, before which sin and disease lose their reality in human consciousness and disappear as naturally and as necessarily as darkness gives place to light."

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Munot, Schaffhouse, Switzerland

The Munot

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Beautifully situated on the Rhine, very near the famous Rhine falls, lies the town of Schaffhouse, a Swiss frontier town. Schaffhouse is known to the industrial world for its big iron and steel works as well as its cotton and wool industry, which became possible after the waterpower of the Rhine was made available.

But what has made Schaffhouse a place of interest and dear to art lovers and artists are its quaint and most picturesque structures which have been very well preserved. Schaffhouse is exemplarily clean and visitors to Schaffhouse take delight in walking through the well-kept streets to admire the ancient houses with their quaint turrets and towers. Historical records are painted on the walls of the houses, and through the old-fashioned, tall bull's-eye-glass windows, which are decorated with frilly, dotted Swiss curtains, gathered in the middle with silk bands, one can see the heavy, beamed or carved ceilings. But what attracts perhaps most interest is the old fort "Munot" (no danger). This structure was begun by the citizens of Schaffhouse in the sixteenth century, to fortify themselves against intruders. It has a commanding site on a hill, from which it seems to dominate the town. The corner stone of this interesting, massive building dates back to 1564. The fortress is connected with the town through two stone-walled passages. It was built chiefly through the voluntary services of the people and was completed in the year 1623. Soon after its completion, however, it was found inadequate as a means of defense. Fortunately for the town, it had never been placed in a position where Munot would be an easy target for the rebels in the cabinet, not even exceeding Mr. Chase. While we were talking, he asked me what I thought of the President's views. I told him that I had only passed half-an-hour with him a few evenings before, when I had been introduced to him by Mr. Seward, and that since then it had been advertised conspicuously in all the papers that the President would receive no visitors, being engaged in preparing his message to Congress. "But you must see him; it is indispensable that you should see him, and tell him about English affairs," said Blair. I told him that I was leaving Washington that afternoon. He asked if I could not defer my departure. I said no, for my arrangements were already made.

The truth is, I had resolved not to force myself upon the President. If he did not care to converse with me, it was indifferent to me whether I saw him or not. But Mr. Blair begged me to stop a moment in his library, and incontinently rushed forth into the street to the White House, which was near, and presently came back, saying that the President would be much obliged if I would pay him a visit.

I went and had an hour's talk with Mr. Lincoln. I am very glad of it, for had I not done so, I should have left Washington with a very inaccurate

English matters, and I poured into his not unwilling ear everything which my experience, my knowledge, and my heart, could suggest to me, in order to produce a favourable impression in his mind as to England, the English Government, and the English people. There is no need of my repeating what I said, for it is sufficiently manifest throughout this letter. And I believe that I was not entirely unsuccessful, for he told me that he thought that I was right, that he was much inclined to agree with me, but, he added, it does not so much signify what I think, you must persuade Seward to think as you do. I told him that I found the secretary much mitigated in his feelings compared with what I had expected. He expressed his satisfaction. I do not quote any of his conversation because he was entirely a listener in this part of the interview. Afterwards he took up his message, which was lying in loose sheets upon the writing-table, and read me nearly the whole of it, so far as it was written. On the whole, the document impressed me very favourably. With the exception of a few expressions, it was not only highly commendable in spirit, but written with considerable untainted grace and power. These were my first impressions, which I hope will not be changed when the document comes before the world. It consists mainly of a narrative of events from the fourth of March up to the present hour. Nothing had yet been written as to foreign relations, but I understand from Seward that they are all to be dismissed in a brief paragraph, such as will create neither criticism nor attention anywhere.

We parted very affectionately, and perhaps I shall never set eyes on him again, but I feel that so far as perfect integrity and directness of purpose go, the country will be safe in his hands. With regard to the great issue, we have good generals, good soldiers, good financiers, twenty-three millions of good people, "whose bosoms are one," a good cause, and endless time.—"The Correspondence of John Lothrop Motley," edited by George William Curtis.

The Blue Potomac Flows

Bright on the sparkling sod to-day
The youthful summer gleams;

The roses in the south wind play,

The slumberous woodland dreams;

In golden light, 'neath clouds of fleece,

"Mid bird-songs wild and free,

The blue Potomac flows in peace,

Down to the peaceful sea.

—William Winter.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, MAY 23, 1921

EDITORIALS

France and the Ruhr

In a recent speech in the British House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George left no doubt amongst his hearers as to what the Ruhr Valley meant to Germany. The British Premier did not indeed hesitate to say that, with the Ruhr gone, industrial Germany must cease to exist. "Before the war," Mr. Lloyd George declared, "the output of coal in the Ruhr Valley was the largest production obtained in any single coal field in the world. It was considerably over 100,000,000 tons. It contains every quality of coal for every conceivable purpose for which coal can be used. Two-thirds of the whole of the German iron and steel production is in the Ruhr Valley." Now Mr. Lloyd George's object was, of course, to show what tremendous weapon the Allies had in the Ruhr for compelling Germany to come to terms. How far, if at all, he was overstating the situation as far as Germany is concerned, it is not easy to say. Six years ago, Germany was undoubtedly the leading coal power in Europe. With the four great coal basins of the Moselle and Sarre, Westphalia, Upper Silesia, and Saxony, her output was enormous. Today, the Sarre Valley is already occupied by France, and a considerable part of the Upper Silesian field may go to Poland. If, therefore, the great Westphalian mines of the Ruhr were seized by France, only Saxony would remain.

From the French standpoint, however, the position is, it is claimed, no less critical. On the possession of the Ruhr depends the issue whether or not France shall control the iron and steel situation in Europe. The fact of the matter is that for many years before the war, Germany was so engaged in organizing this region that when her designs were complete, and a generous portion of eastern France annexed, as the result of a successful war, Germany, so she calculated, would be in dominant position as far as the iron and steel industry was concerned.

The plan was exceedingly simple. In the first place, Lorraine and the Ruhr are complementary districts. All the iron is in Lorraine; all the coal is in the Ruhr. Germany, moreover, in order to safeguard herself against all contingencies, built her blast furnaces in the Ruhr. Never feeling quite secure in Lorraine, she determined, even if it were only a remote possibility, to provide against that very situation which is at present precipitated. France has regained possession of Lorraine, but Lorraine or without Westphalian coke is comparatively useless to her. It is already a drug in the market. So utterly necessary is it indeed that the Ruhr and Lorraine should not be separated, industrially at any rate, that, last year, before the occupation of the Ruhr by France became a possibility, an attempt was, actually made by French and German coal and iron magnates to come to an understanding on the question, and to work out some scheme whereby there might be a joint exploitation of the resources of the districts by the two countries. The negotiations came to nothing, but this does not detract from their significance. Indeed it only adds to the significance of the incident. If such a cooperative agreement could have been reached and a Franco-German syndicate placed in control of the Ruhr, Lorraine and the French iron and coal basins of Brie and Longwy, the syndicate would certainly have controlled the iron and steel market of Europe. A scheme of this nature would find scant favor with the Allies, and, although it is not known why the negotiations on the matter fell through, allied opposition, combined with the strong objection on the part of France to enter into any such relation with Germany, would be quite sufficient to account for their abandonment.

The alternative, therefore, at present facing France is, on the one hand, the maintenance of the status quo with her useless ore piling up in Lorraine, or, on the other hand, an occupation of the Ruhr and the full realization, for herself, of the great German dream. With the Ruhr in her possession, France sees or fancies she sees the industrial beam tipped permanently in her direction. That Germany shares her views is evident from the completeness of the German submission to the allied demands the moment it became evident that the Allies were quite in earnest in their declaration that any refusal to submit or any attempt to parley further would mean the occupation of the Ruhr.

There is, however, yet another view of the situation, and it is, in all probability, this view which is exercising a sobering influence on French ambitions. The alienation of the Ruhr from Germany would be a blow at German industrialism, altogether too grievous to be accepted. Germany might be forced to accept it, at present, but an occasion for a war of revenge, at some future date, would thus have been created such as would destroy all possibility of peace between the two countries. Germany, it is generally held, would never rest until she regained possession of her lost lands and treasure. The Ruhr, moreover, would be useless to France unless it was possible to work the coal mines, and the coal mines can only be worked by German labor. Would the Westphalian miner work for France? It is all very well to retort, as did a certain French authority, the other day, "They must eat." Not only is the day when such methods were possible long gone by, but, if the French know anything at all about Germany, they must know that she would see to it that the Westphalian miner had all he needed.

At the present moment, there can be little question that French opinion is strongly in favor of occupation and that the news of the submission of Germany to the allied demands was received with mixed feelings in France. It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that wiser counsels will prevail, and that France will not be betrayed into the prosecution of a policy which sacrifices so recklessly future peace and settlement to a very doubtful present gain.

Regulating Public Utilities

A COMPARISON of diametrically opposite regulations governing the lighting companies in New Hampshire and in Massachusetts serves as an illustration of the fact that in the evolution of the American democratic form of government special privilege, when it transcends the right of the majority, must bow to the law, a new law if necessary. In New Hampshire the Public Service Commission has just taken the initiative and ordered an electric lighting company to reduce its rate. In Massachusetts the Public Utilities Commission has no power to initiate an order for a reduction of lighting rates. It can, however, grant a hearing in such a case upon a petition of the citizens, and, consequently, city officials of Boston, convinced that rates are too high, have appropriated \$50,000 of the people's money to provide counsel and experts in an attempt to prove that the electric lighting company ought to lower its rates. Such a contest of course, comes properly before the Public Utilities Commission, but that body sits in a quasi-judicial capacity, and decides the case primarily on the evidence presented by the complainant, whose possession of facts, upon which to base any argument, is limited. When it is realized that the attorneys and experts for the company, armed with ample inside information, are on hand in force to oppose the complainant, the disadvantage of the latter is obvious, and explains in a measure why the city is forced to the extent that it is to present the best possible case. Briefly, it appears that the public is now driven into a position of appropriating its own money to fight for its rights, from a company to which it has granted special privileges, before a commission that acts more as a judge than upon its own initiative in behalf of the people. Here is presented an interesting situation in the struggle of society which is constantly changing in the course of a natural effort to progress toward the desired object, a higher order of conditions.

It has been growing clearer for some time that the virtual monopoly granted by the people to public service utilities contains potent possibilities for working against the rights of the people, and that laws must keep pace with the changing times and circumstances. The need for new regulation was seen long before 1911, when Joseph B. Eastman, now a member of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, and previously a member of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, wrote that "the concentration of our public service corporations into single units of great size and immense power and wealth can be endured only on condition that the forces of popular government are kept strong and efficient enough to deal with and really control the new aggregations." Since 1911 efforts have been made to revise the laws the better to protect the rights of the people. In Massachusetts the Public Utilities Commission has power to act on its own initiative with regard to telephones, railroads, and railway rates, but not when it comes to the lighting companies. The latest effort to obtain this power was incorporated in a petition to the present Legislature, but a committee disapproved of the measure, and consequently the Commission is left with the power to grant increases but no power to initiate reductions.

Naturally, the companies that enjoy the virtual monopoly object to any further regulatory legislation, since self-preservation and protection are fundamental laws of corporations. It is inherent in business not to desire changes, once it has adapted itself to a given set of rules and regulations, but it must be conceded that changed conditions, resulting in any exorbitant charges, demand revised and adequate laws. While the legitimate object of business is service first and then profit, it is absurd to expect business, unless it be government-owned, to continue unless it earns a profit. The natural question is, How much profit? In the absence of any definite basis, and driven on by the stockholders' demands for dividends, it is easy to understand the leaning of those who are held responsible for the success of the companies. Since profit is the direct corollary of price, it is not strange that pressure focuses on rates and that they are raised as high as possible. This is why it is imperative that some impartial commission shall step in and adjust the price at a level fair to the company and equally just to the people.

Opponents of government control, who claim that the so-called law of supply and demand will regulate prices point to the fact that the Boston Consolidated Gas Company recently voluntarily reduced its price 5 cents a thousand feet. But, since the Public Utilities Commission had nothing to do with the reduction, who is to determine that the new rate is entirely fair, especially since it is still more than 60 per cent above the pre-war level? Taken as a whole, such conditions bring plainly into view the need for some agency, vested with the proper power and the knowledge of facts, to act in behalf of the people, before they find themselves completely at the mercy of the Frankenstein monster they have created.

The Lack of Enforcement Funds

HAVING WITHSTOOD repeated vicious attacks by its enemies, the national enactment for the enforcement of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States has received a serious assault in what was supposed to be the house of its friends. Congress, responding to the expressed sentiment of the people of the country, enacted a law providing all the necessary machinery for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. It could have done no less. The popular demand was insistent and plainly expressed. Since its passage the Volstead Act, so called, has been supported by an ever-increasing public sentiment. There have been many instances in which complete enforcement has failed, but it may be said of this law, as perhaps cannot be as truthfully said of every law, that the crafty efforts of the liquor interests to override it and to nullify it have combined to make the people generally more insistent and more determined that it be enforced. It was known that the cost of enforcing prohibition would be great, and it has been great, the expense having been increased by the determined campaign of the violators of the law to make it appear that its enforcement was impossible. But the responsible taxpayers have realized that, whatever money

was expended in compelling a strict observance of the law, such an outlay would be warranted because it would be more than offset, in dollars, by the economic reciprocal saving made possible in unnumbered ways by the destruction of the liquor traffic and the closing of the saloons, breweries, and bottle houses. Convinced of this, the public has placed no limit on the appropriation of government funds to be used in enforcing this particular federal law. Members of Congress have known, even if they have not been told, that they have had an unlimited drawing account, and that the voters and taxpayers would ratify and approve any reasonable, legitimate use of money in enforcing the prohibition law to the letter.

Despite this reassurance, the announcement is made that effective and necessary efforts by federal agencies to compel an observance of the law have ceased because of lack of funds to carry on the work. It is admitted by those members of Congress who attempt to explain the failure to provide these funds that it is due only to neglect on the part of the law-making body to authorize the use of the money necessary for the purposes named. The people have provided the funds, or stand ready and willing to provide them, but because there has been found a weak link in the chain, the connecting machinery which is supposed to apply the delegated authority to the agencies set up in obedience to the will of the people, the vast structure is rendered, for a time at least, practically impotent and useless. The public will hardly be inclined to accept at face value the excuse that the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives was kept in ignorance of the need of more funds by the enforcement officers. The fact is that the enforcement machinery has never been adequately capitalized. It is true, of course, that the expenses of the bureau have been increased to an unexpected degree by the persistent refusal of the organized liquor forces to observe the law. But Mr. Volstead, original sponsor of the law and still chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, says the members of the Appropriations Committee were given the opportunity, long in advance, of meeting or providing for the approaching deficiency. He does not qualify the charge that blame for the failure to provide funds is due to the antagonism of members of the committee to enforcement. When he asked for a deficiency appropriation of \$600,000 to tide the enforcement bureau over until the end of the present fiscal year, he says the committee refused to authorize any added expenditure. The result, unless prompt emergency action is taken by Congress, is that from now until July 1, when the \$7,500,000 fund provided for next year will become available, anything approaching a strict enforcement of the prohibition law will be impossible.

The anomalous condition exists in which the people, having money which they desire to spend for a specific purpose, are not permitted to spend it, because those to whom they have delegated the authority to say when and how it shall be used have arbitrarily vetoed the announced wish of their constituents. It is useless for those who have, with apparent deliberation, ignored the popular manifesto to attempt to escape the consequences. No false plea of economy will be convincing where free use of the public funds is permitted in supplying deficiency appropriations for purposes which the people regard as far less vital than the enforcement of the prohibition law. Mr. Volstead's colleagues should know, as well as people outside of Congress know, that he will accept no mere evasive plea. Perhaps the complete answer to the query as to just why Congress has failed to provide for the maintenance of the enforcement bureau's personnel has not yet been written. But it is certain that it will be written, and soon.

"Tyros"

IT WAS only the other day that the Futurists, from the summit of the new campanile, were showering their hand bills upon St. Marks Square, demanding that Venice should be rebuilt on the lines apparently of Pittsburgh or Sheffield. The Venice of Canaletto, of Turner, of Sargent, was to give place to a Venice resembling the dockyard and iron foundries of Mr. Pennell's drawings, with some Herr Stinnes for a doge. And now Futurism is in danger of being as suspect as Burlington House, as old-fashioned as impressionism. Today is made joyful and beautiful by the genius of the cubist, the vorticist, and the tyroist.

But let not the cubist, the vorticist, or the tyroist imagine a vain thing. He is not exactly elemental, as Mr. Wyndham Lewis would have the world believe, he is merely elementary. It is the difference between the sea and the "seaside," between the Bass rock and a bathing machine. The cubist seems to have taken a hint from the worker in stained glass, the vorticist from the maker of kaleidoscopes, and the tyroist from a factory of old Chelsea china. The worker in stained glass suffered from the nature of his medium. Where he would have placed a curve he had to accept the straight line of his leading. Hence there is somewhat unfairly laid to his account the angular saint. Now the cubist has accepted the disabilities of the worker in stained glass without his necessity. The great difference between the primitive and the cubist is, however, in the point of view. The primitive was obsessed with the sacredness of his art, the cubist seems to delight in the animality of his. He seems to have rejected Christianity in favor of the instincts of the cave-man, and to be convinced that humanity was carved out of a plank with a fret saw. As for the vorticist he sees the world, apparently, from the inside of a churn.

It is in the tyro that the ultima Thule of modern art is reached. Yet there is nothing new about it, not even its brutal ugliness. Any fashioner of an old Chelsea beer jug could have produced one, if he had been minded to substitute for the Augustan ideal of John Bull the Englishman of the boulevard caricature. The curious thing is not that Mr. Lewis should have conceived the thing, but that he should have imagined that it was original. His aim could hardly be expressed better, and certainly not more fairly, than in his own words. "This exhibition," he says in his catalogue, "contains the pictures of several very powerful Tyros. These immense novices brandish their appetites in their faces, lay bare

their teeth in a valedictory, inviting, or merely substantial laugh." Anybody who has had the opportunity of viewing a tyro will be willing to admit all that Mr. Lewis claims for its face and its teeth. As for the humor of the situation, the substantial laugh, it is there also when you realize that Mr. Lewis is expecting to be taken seriously.

Now it would be easier to assess Mr. Lewis' tyros if anyone, including himself, were able to set any real value on them. The difficulty, unfortunately for him, is as elemental as his own effort to remove it is elementary, and this for the very simple reason that he, having eschewed beauty, which is Principle, is unconsciously wrestling with chaos, and trying to evolve order out of it chaotically. The old grotesque carved on the choir stall or the gargoyle had a rude humor and a distinct purpose. But your tyro is rude without humor, and blatantly inconsequential. It is true that he is meant to bring out the supposed joys of the appetites of the flesh, but he fails in this by reason of his very inhumanity. It takes an artist to paint a mud-cart just as much as a Greek chariot. The new art seems to imagine that the end can be achieved by drawings on a level with those of the pavement-patch, and language sillier than that of a flapper's diary, as thus.

"I-hi! Gladys, what bonny thought for my name day? What is your name? Will, you know."

O, what a peppery, proud girl she was, with her cornucopia of copper hair. He saw it as a molten shell, balanced on the top of the black trunk."

There you have the new literature in which the new art is expounded. Still the world is apparently not yet entirely converted, for this is how Mr. Lewis continues, "There was something about Will that folks despised." Folks obviously were not entirely without discrimination. However, no doubt the tyro appreciated him.

It would be a mistake, of course, to take Mr. Lewis and his tyros seriously. The fact that he has found it gravely necessary to define tyro, from the dictionary, or, more exactly, from the daily press, should be proof sufficient of that. Tite Street, in the old days, knew far better. "Be warned in time, James, and remain, as I do, incomprehensible," it wrote. To have to explain your *jeu d'esprit*—is it not the limit?

Editorial Notes

DR. INGE does not, as might be expected, find modern London at all to his liking, and he sees in the war memorial idea an opportunity which might have been taken, not to add to, but to take away from, London's embellishments. "The sinking of the German fleet," he says, "might have been celebrated by the sacrifice of Charing Cross Bridge, and the final peace by the blowing up of the Albert Memorial." More than one European war, it is to be feared, would be necessary for the removal of that iron monstrosity which spans the Thames and obstructs Mr. Bernard Shaw's view of the river from his Adelphi windows. But as regards the Albert Memorial there may be hopes, for hardly a piece of London statuary remains what it was or where it was. The gilded statue of George I, in Leicester Square, has vanished completely under the hand of time and that of the London gamin. Why not the Albert Memorial? It can scarcely resist that good old London tradition which gives a new abiding-place to every memorial with each generation, or does away with it forever.

THE question is not When is a milkmaid not a milkmaid? but rather, When is a milkmaid "a workman in agriculture" within the meaning of the British Corn Production Act. In the King's Bench Division Court it was decided that a milkmaid, anyhow in Chester, was not a workman within the meaning of the act, and that she was not entitled to the wage of a workman, not even the minimum wage. Further complications were suggested by an eminent lawyer, who was heard to murmur:

What was the cow with the crumpled horn
When milked by the workman under the Corn
Production Act, in the early morn?

THE town of Hull, in England, is determined to brighten things up a bit. Already a start has been made on tram cars, which are to be decorated in black, blue, gold, and white, with heraldic and artistic figures. Color designs of the same nature for the tramway car standards along a twelve-mile route also are contemplated. The scheme, in fact, comprehends the beautifying of the whole town. The decorations are intended as far as possible to illustrate the history of the city. When Hull has been thus furbished and embellished she should certainly revert to her real and very charming name of Kingston-on-Hull. It would certainly help her carry off her splendors.

THAT the results of daylight-saving are apt to be manifold in complication is once more shown by the situation in a little Maine town. Town clocks are set at standard time, the mills are worked according to daylight-saving time, the churches support either reckoning according to their denominations, and the managers of many shops, in an effort to please all, choose a middle course. Therefore it apparently depends on one's business, religion, or humor which of three times he shall live by. With such examples of mixup, people will, no doubt, finally come to the conclusion that a time standard is a thing on which an agreement should be reached. "What time is it?" has become, in some places, a serious question.

WHEN an American citizen learns, from census figures and other sources of information, that less than one-half of the people in the United States eligible to vote cast a ballot last year, it must become evident to him that here lies the greatest need of a change, if the American Government is to be carried on for the highest interests of all. An intelligent use of the ballot should be promoted as a privilege and a duty. The possible votes in the United States in 1920 numbered 57,527,629; there were 26,674,574 cast, the percentage not voting being 53. In the fullest use of an unintimidated ballot lies the safety of the nation.